

3 1761 11726977 9

CAI
YX1
-C51

Great Britain. Statutes
British North America Act
and amendments, 1867-1927.
1929.



BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT
AND AMENDMENTS

1867-1927

(WITH TEXT OF QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS, 1864, AND
LONDON RESOLUTIONS, 1866)



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Statutes
Q.B.

Gr. Brit. Statutes

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT AND AMENDMENTS

1867-1927



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT
AND AMENDMENTS

1867 - 1927

TOGETHER WITH IMPERIAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL ADMIT-
TING RUPERT'S LAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND, RESPECTIVELY, INTO THE UNION,
AND OTHER ACTS RELATING TO THE FORMA-
TION AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF CONFEDERATION



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761117269779>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
The British North America Act, 1867.....	1-36
Rupert's Land Act, 1868.....	37-39
The British North America Act, 1871.....	41-42
The Parliament of Canada Act, 1875.....	43-44
The British North America Act, 1886.....	45-46
The Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria, chapter 3 (Canada).....	47-54
Her Majesty's Order in Council admitting Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory.....	55-76
Her Majesty's Order in Council admitting British Columbia.....	77-85
Her Majesty's Order in Council admitting Prince Edward Island.....	87-94
The Alberta Act, 4-5 Edward VII, chapter 3 (Canada).....	95-112
The Saskatchewan Act, 4-5 Edward VII, chapter 42 (Canada).....	113-129
The British North America Act, 1915, 5-6 George V, chapter 45.....	131-132
The British North America Act, 1916, 6-7 George V, chapter 19.....	133
Appendix—	
Quebec Resolutions.....	137
London Resolutions.....	149

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867.

30 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March, 1867.]

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the British North America Short Title. Act, 1867.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty Application of Provisions referring to the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of the Queen. Great Britain and Ireland.

II. UNION.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and

R.S., 1927.

and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

Construction of
subsequent
Provisions
of Act.

4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

Four Pro-
vinces.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Provinces of
Ontario and
Quebec.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

Provinces of
Nova Scotia
and New
Brunswick.

Decennial
Census.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

III. EXECUTIVE POWER.

Declaration
of Executive
Power in the
Queen.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Application
of Provisions
referring to
Governor
General.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

Constitution
of Privy
Council for
Canada.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members

bers of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

All Powers under Acts to be exercised by Governor General with advice of Privy Council or alone.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Application of Provisions referring to Governor General in Council.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor General to appoint Deputies.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Command of Armed Forces to continue to be vested in the Queen

16.

R.S., 1927.

Seat of
Government
of Canada.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

Constitution
of Parlia-
ment of
Canada.

IV. LEGISLATIVE POWER.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

Privileges,
etc., of
Houses.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof.

First Session
of the Par-
liament of
Canada.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

Yearly Ses-
sion of the
Parliament
of Canada.

20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

The Senate.

Number of
Senators.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

Represen-
ta-
tion of Pro-
vinces in
Senate.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions;

1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A. to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

Qualifica-
tions of
Senator.

23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:

- (1) He shall be of the full age of Thirty Years:

(2)

- (2) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada, after the Union;
- (3) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Free-hold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:
- (4) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities:
- (5) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed:
- (6) In the case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division.

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator. Summons of Senator.

25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union. Summons of First Body of Senators.

26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly. Addition of Senators in certain cases.

27. In case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more. Reduction of Senate to normal number.

Maximum number of Senators.

Tenure of Place in Senate.

Resignation of Place in Senate.

Disqualification of Senators.

Summons on Vacancy in Senate.

Questions as to Qualifications and Vacancies in Senate.

Appointment of Speaker of Senate.

Quorum of Senate.

Voting in Senate.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for Life.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:—

- (1) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate:
- (2) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power:
- (3) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter:
- (4) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime:
- (5) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

The House of Commons.

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall, for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:—

1. ONTARIO.

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2. QUEBEC.

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3. NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St.

John,

R.S., 1927.

Constitution
of House of
Commons in
Canada.

Summon-
ing of House
of Commons.

Senators not
to sit in
House of
Commons.

Electoral
districts
of the four
Provinces.

John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

Continuance
of existing
Election
Laws until
Parliament
of Canada
otherwise
provides.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

Writs for
first Elec-
tion.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

As to casual
Vacancies.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such Vacant District.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker. As to Election of Speaker of House of Commons.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker. As to filling up Vacancy in Office of Speaker.

46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons. Speaker to preside

47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker. Provision in case of absence of Speaker.

48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member. Quorum of House of Commons.

49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote. Voting in House of Commons.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer. Duration of House of Commons.

51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules:— Decennial Re-adjustment of Representation.

(1) Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members:

(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained):

(3)
R.S., 1927.

(3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number:

(4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards:

(5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

Increase of
number of
House of
Commons.

52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes; Royal Assent.

Appropria-
tion and tax
Bills.

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

Recommen-
dation of
money votes.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

Royal
Assent to
Bills, etc.

55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

Disallowance
by order in
Council of
Act assented
to by Gov-
ernor Gen-
eral.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such Disallowance

allowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification.

57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

V. PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTION.

Executive Power.

58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces.

59. A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

Tenure of office of Lieutenant Governor.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Salaries of Lieutenant-Governors.

61. Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

Oaths, etc., of Lieutenant-Governor.

62.

R.S., 1927.

Application
of provisions
referring to
Lieutenant-
Governor.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

Appoint-
ment of
Executive
Officers for
Ontario and
Quebec.

63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, within Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

Executive
Government
of Nova
Scotia and
New Bruns-
wick.

64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

Powers to be
exercised by
Lieutenant-
Governor of
Ontario or
Quebec with
advice or
alone.

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

Application
of provisions
referring to
Lieutenant-
Governor in
Council.

66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof.

67.

67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant-Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability.

68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1. ONTARIO

69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

2. QUEBEC

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis* in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant.

75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

76.

R.S., 1927.

Questions as
to Vacancies
etc.

76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

Speaker of
Legislative
Council.

77. The Lieutenant-Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

Quorum of
Legislative
Council.

78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

Voting in
Legislative
Council.

79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

Constitution
of Legisla-
tive As-
sembly of
Quebec.

80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed.

3. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

First Ses-
sion of
Legislatures.

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

Summoning
of Legisla-
tive As-
semblies.

82. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

83.

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment, permanent or temporary, at the Nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney-General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the Trial of controverted Elections and the Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

Yearly Session of Legislature.

86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

Speaker, Quorum, etc.

87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4. NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

Constitutions of Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passage of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected.

5. ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA

First Elections.

89. Each of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor-General directs, and so that the First Election of a Member of the Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

6. THE FOUR PROVINCES.

Application to Legislatures of provisions respecting money votes, etc.

90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant-

tenant-Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Powers of the Parliament.

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next herein-after enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.

24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
- 25 Naturalization and Aliens.
- 26 Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
- 28 The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

Subjects of
exclusive
Provincial
Legislation.

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the Raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.

10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—
 - (a) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province:
 - (b) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:
Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Education.

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

- (1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:
- (2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:
- (3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissident Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province

ince, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:

(4) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Legislation
for uniform-
ity of Laws
in three
Provinces.

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

Agriculture and Immigration.

Concurrent
powers of
Legislation
respecting
Agriculture,
etc.

95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

VII. JUDICATURE.

Appoint-
ment of
Judges.

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

100. The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII. REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

104.

R.S., 1927.

Interest of
Provincial
public debts.

104. The annual Interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Salary of
Governor
General.

105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

Appropria-
tion from
time to
time.

106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

Transfer of
stocks, etc.

107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

Transfer of
property in
schedule.

108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.

Property in
Lands,
Mines, etc.

109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

Assets con-
nected with
Provincial
debts.

110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.

Canada to
be liable for
Provincial
debts.

111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.

Debts of
Ontario and
Quebec.

112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

113.

113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly. Assets of Ontario and Quebec.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of Nova Scotia.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon. Debt of New Brunswick.

116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts. Payment of interest to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country. Provincial public property.

118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Governments and Legislatures: Grants to Provinces.

	Dollars.
Ontario	Eighty thousand.
Quebec	Seventy thousand.
Nova Scotia	Sixty thousand.
New Brunswick	Fifty thousand.

Two hundred and sixty thousand;

and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall

shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

Further
grant to
New Bruns-
wick.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars.

Form of
payments.

120. All Payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

Canadian
manufac-
tures, etc.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

Continu-
ance of cus-
toms and
excise laws.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada.

Exportation
and Importa-
tion as be-
tween two
Provinces.

123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

Lumber
Dues in New
Brunswick.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

125.

125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation. Exemption of Public Lands, etc.

126. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province. Provincial Consolidated revenue fund.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

General.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the Case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council. As to Legislative Councillors of Provinces becoming senators.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule. Oath of Allegiance, etc.

129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Continuance of existing Laws, Courts, Officers, etc.

Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

Transfer of
officers to
Canada.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

Appoint-
ment of new
officers.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.

Treaty obli-
gations.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

Use of Eng-
lish and
French Lan-
guages.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

Ontario and Quebec

Appoint-
ment of ex-
ecutive offi-
cers for
Ontario and
Quebec.

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Plea-
sure,

sure, that is to say,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General, and may, by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Powers,
duties, etc.,
of Execu-
tive officers.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Great Seals. Council, the Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada.

137. The Words “and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature,” or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the Province of Canada not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada if the subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

Construc-
tion of tem-
porary Acts.

138.

R.S., 1927.

As to Error
in names.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario", or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

As to issue
of Procla-
mations
before Union,
to commence
after Union.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

As to issue
of Procla-
mations
after Union.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

Penitentiary

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada shall until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

Arbitration
respecting
debts, etc.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and One by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

Division of
records.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the Records, Books, and Documents of the Province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

144.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec in which Townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

Constitu-
tion of
townships in
Quebec.

X. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

Duty of
Government
and Par-
liament of
Canada to
make Rail-
way herein
described.

XI. ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES

146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Power to ad-
mit New-
foundland,
etc., into
the Union.

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island

As to Repre-
sentation of
Newfound-
land and
Prince Ed-
ward Island
in Senate.

Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provision of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators under the Direction of the Queen.

SCHEDULES.

The FIRST SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Ontario.

A.

EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

COUNTIES.

1. Prescott.	6. Carleton.
2. Glengarry.	7. Prince Edward.
3. Stormont.	8. Halton.
4. Dundas.	9. Essex.
5. Russell.	

RIDINGS OF COUNTIES.

10. North Riding of Lanark.
11. South Riding of Lanark.
12. North Riding of Leeds and North Riding of Grenville.
13. South Riding of Leeds.
14. South Riding of Grenville.
15. East Riding of Northumberland.
16. West Riding of Northumberland (excepting therefrom the Township of South Monaghan).
17. East Riding of Durham.
18. West Riding of Durham.
19. North Riding of Ontario.
20. South Riding of Ontario.
21. East Riding of York.
22. West Riding of York.
23. North Riding of York.
24. North Riding of Wentworth.

25. South Riding of Wentworth.
26. East Riding of Elgin.
27. West Riding of Elgin.
28. North Riding of Waterloo.
29. South Riding of Waterloo.
30. North Riding of Brant.
31. South Riding of Brant.
32. North Riding of Oxford.
33. South Riding of Oxford.
34. East Riding of Middlesex.

CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES, AND TOWNS.

35. West Toronto.
36. East Toronto.
37. Hamilton.
38. Ottawa.
39. Kingston.
40. London.
41. Town of Brockville, with the Township of Elizabethtown thereto attached.
42. Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara, thereto attached.
43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached.

B.

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

44. The Provisional Judicial District of ALGOMA. The County of BRUCE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—
 45. The North Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albermarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and Langeen [Saugeen?], and the Village of Southampton.
 46. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincardine (including the Village of Kincardine), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinross [Kinloss?], Culross, and Carrick.
- The County of HURON, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—
 47. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including the Village of Clinton, and McKillop.
 48. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Goderich and the Townships of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Usborne, and Stephen.

The County of MIDDLESEX, divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:—

49. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.
50. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekfrid, and the Village of Strathroy.

[The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.]

51. The County of LAMBTON to consist of the Townships of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen, and Brooke, and the Town of Sarnia.
52. The County of KENT to consist of the Townships of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Chatham.
53. The County of BOTHWELL to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia (taken from the County of Lambton), and the Townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of GREY, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melanchthon.
55. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby, and Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke, and the Town of Owen Sound.

The County of PERTH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.
57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullarton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and St. Mary's.

The County of WELLINGTON, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively North, South and Centre Ridings:—

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.
59. The Centre Riding to consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus and Elora.

60.

60. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Guelph, and the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of NORFOLK, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

61. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Charlottesville, Houghton, Walsingham, and Woodhouse and with the Gore thereof.

62. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Middleton, Townsend, and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.

63. The County of HALDIMAND to consist of the Townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole, and Dunn.

64. The County of MONCK to consist of the Townships of Canborough and Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and the Village of Dunnville (taken from the County of Haldimand), the Townships of Caister and Gainsborough (taken from the County of Lincoln), and the Townships of Pelham and Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).

65. The County of LINCOLN to consist of the Townships of Clinton, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth, and the Town of St. Catharines.

66. The County of WELLAND to consist of the Townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold, and Willoughby, and the Villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold, and Welland.

67. The County of PEEL to consist of the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, and the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville.

68. The County of CARDWELL to consist of the Townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel), and the Townships of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of SIMCOE, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Tessoronto, Mulmur, and the Village of Brantford.

70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of VICTORIA, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the Town of Lindsay.

72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Sommerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt (taken from the County of Simcoe), and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of PETERBOROUGH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Monaghan (taken from the County of Northumberland), North Monaghan, Smith, and Ennismore, and the Town of Peterborough.

74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowden, and the Village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of HASTINGS, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East and North Ridings:—

75. The West Riding to consist of the Town of Belleville, the Township of Sydney, and the Village of Trenton.

76. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Hungerford.

77. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora, and Lake and the Village of Stirling and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

78. The County of LENNOX, to consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernest Town and Amherst Island, and the Village of Napanee.

79. The County of ADDINGTON to consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Anglesea, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Canonto, Denbigh, Loughborough, and Bedford.

80. The County of FRONTENAC to consist of the Townships of Kingston, Wolfe Island, Pittsburg, and Howe Island, and Storrington.

The County of RENFREW, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

81. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the Villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.
82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying North-westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and incorporated Village existing at the Union, not specially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situate.

The SECOND SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Quebec specially fixed.

COUNTIES OF—

Pontiac.	Missisquoi.	Compton.
Ottawa.	Brome.	Wolfe and
Argenteuil.	Shefford.	Richmond
Huntingdon.	Stanstead.	Megantic.
Town of Sherbrooke.		

The THIRD SCHEDULE.

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada.

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Harbours.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and Public Vessels.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

The FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

Upper Canada Building Fund.
Lunatic Asylums.
Normal School.
Court Houses
in
Aylmer,
Montreal,
Kamouraska,
} Lower Canada.
Law Society, Upper Canada.
Montreal Turnpike Trust.
University Permanent Fund.
Royal Institution.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.
Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
Quebec Fire Loan.
Temisconata [Temiscouata?] Advance Account.
Quebec Turnpike Trust.
Education—East.
Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
Municipalities Fund.
Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

The FIFTH SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Note.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with Proper Terms of Reference thereto.

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION.

I, A. B. do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [*or as the Case may be*], and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [*or seised* or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture (*as the Case may be*),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [*or as the Case may be*] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purposes of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [*or as the Case may be*], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

RUPERT'S LAND ACT, 1868.

31-32 VICTORIA. CHAPTER 105.

An Act for enabling Her Majesty to accept a Surrender upon Terms of the Lands, Privileges, and Rights of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," and for admitting the same into the Dominion of Canada.

[31st July, 1868.]

Whereas by certain Letters Patent granted by His late Majesty King Charles the Second in the Twenty-second Year of His Reign certain Persons therein named were incorporated by the Name of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," and certain Lands and Territories, Rights of Government, and other Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities, were thereby granted or purported to be granted to the said Governor and Company in His Majesty's Dominions in North America:

Recital of Charter of Hudson's Bay Company, 22 Car. 2.

And whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such Terms and Conditions as are in the Address expressed and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act:

And whereas for the Purpose of carrying into effect the Provisions of the said British North America Act, 1867, and of admitting Rupert's Land into the said Dominion as aforesaid upon such Terms as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, it is expedient that the said Lands, Territories, Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities, so far as the same have been lawfully granted to the said Company, should be surrendered to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, upon such Terms and Conditions as may be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company as herein-after mentioned:

Recital of Agreement of surrender.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as Rupert's Land Act, 1868.Definition of
"Rupert's
Land."**2.** For the Purposes of this Act the Term "Rupert's Land," shall include the whole of the Lands and Territories held or claimed to be held by the said Governor and Company.Power to
Her Majesty
to accept
Surrender of
Lands, etc.,
of the Com-
pany upon
certain
Terms.**3.** It shall be competent for the said Governor and Company to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty by any Instrument under Her Sign Manual and Signet to accept a Surrender of all or any of the Lands, Territories, Rights, Privileges Liberties, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by the said Letters Patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, upon such Terms and Conditions as shall be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company; provided, however, that such Surrender shall not be accepted by Her Majesty until the Terms and Conditions upon which Rupert's Land shall be admitted into the said Dominion of Canada shall have been approved of by Her Majesty, and embodied in an Address to Her Majesty from both the Houses of the the Parliament of Canada in pursuance of the One hundred and forty-sixth Section of the British North America Act, 1867; and that the said Surrender and Acceptance thereof shall be null and void unless within a Month from the Date of Such Acceptance Her Majesty does by Order in Council under the Provisions of the said last recited Act admit Rupert's Land into the said Dominion; provided further, that no Charge shall be imposed by such Terms upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.Extinguish-
ment of all
Rights of the
Company.**4.** Upon the Acceptance by Her Majesty of such Surrender all Rights of Government and Proprietary Rights, and all other Privileges, Liberties, Franchises, Powers, and Authorities whatsoever, granted or purported to be granted by the said Letters Patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, and which shall have been so surrendered, shall be absolutely extinguished; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Governor and Company from continuing to carry on in Rupert's Land or elsewhere Trade and Commerce.Power to
Her Majesty
by Order in
Council to
admit Ru-
pert's Land
into and
form Part of
the Domin-
ion of
Canada.**5.** It shall be competent to Her Majesty by any such Order or Orders in Council as aforesaid, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to declare that Rupert's Land shall, from a Date to be therein mentioned, be admitted into and become Part of the Dominion of Canada; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada from the Date aforesaid to make, ordain, and establish

establish within the Land and Territory so admitted as aforesaid all such Laws, Institutions, and Ordinances, and to constitute such Courts and Officers, as may be necessary for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Her Majesty's Subjects and others therein: Provided that, until otherwise enacted by the said Parliament of Canada, all the Powers, Authorities, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice now established in Rupert's Land, and of the several Officers thereof, and of all Magistrates and Justices now acting within the said Limits, shall continue in full force and effect therein.

Jurisdiction
of present
Courts and
Officers con-
tinued.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1871

34-35 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 28

An Act respecting the establishment of Provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

[29th June, 1871]

Whereas doubts have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted, into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to vest such powers in the said Parliament:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as The British Short title. North America Act, 1871.

2. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time established new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such Province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order, and good government of such Province, and for its representation in the said Parliament.

3. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

4. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the administration, peace, order, and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any Province.

5.
R.S., 1927.

Confirmation of Acts of Parliament of Canada, 32 & 33 Vict., (Canadian) cap. 3, 33 Vict., (Canadian) cap. 3.

5. The following Acts passed by the said Parliament of Canada, and intituled respectively,—“An Act for the temporary government of Rupert’s Land and the North Western Territory when united with Canada”; and “An Act to amend and continue the Act thirty-two and thirty-three Victoria, chapter three, and to establish and provide for the government of “the Province of Manitoba,” shall be and be deemed to have been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the assent, in the Queen’s name, of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.

Limitation of powers of Parliament of Canada to legislate for an established Province.

6. Except as provided by the third section of this Act, it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last-mentioned Act of the said Parliament in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba, or of any other Act hereafter establishing new Provinces in the said Dominion, subject always to the right of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to alter from time to time the provisions of any law respecting the qualification of electors and members of the Legislative Assembly, and to make laws respecting elections in the said Province.

THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA ACT, 1875.

38-39 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 38.

An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Parliament of Canada under section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867. A.D. 1875.

[19th July, 1875.]

Whereas by section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, it is provided as follows: "The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof:"
30 & 31 Vict., c. 3.

And whereas doubts have arisen with regard to the power of defining by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the said section, the said privileges, powers, or immunities; and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, is hereby repealed, without prejudice to anything done under that section, and the following section shall be substituted for the section so repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 18 of 30 & 31, Vict., c. 3.

The privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act of the Parliament of Canada defining such privileges, immunities, and powers shall not confer any privileges, immunities, or powers exceeding those at the passing of such Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof.

2.

R.S., 1927.

Confirmation of Act
of Parliament of Canada
31 & 32 Vict., c. 24.

2. The Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-four, intituled "An Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament," shall be deemed to be valid, and to have been valid as from the date at which the Royal Assent was given thereto by the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Parliament of Canada Act, 1875.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1886.

49-50 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 35.

An Act respecting the Representation in the Parliament of Canada of Territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any Province.

[25th June, 1886.]

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Parliament of Canada to provide for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or either of them, of any territory which for the time being forms part of the Dominion of Canada, but is not included in any province:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof.

2. Any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada before the passing of this Act for the purpose mentioned in this Act shall, if not disallowed by the Queen, be, and shall be deemed to have been, valid and effectual from the date at which it received the assent, in Her Majesty's name, of the Governor General of Canada.

It is hereby declared that any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, whether before or after the passing of this Act, for the purpose mentioned in this Act or in the British North America Act, 1871, has effect, notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, and the number of Senators or the number of Members of the House of Commons specified in the last-mentioned Act is increased by the number of Senators or of Members, as the case may be, provided by any such Act of the Parliament of Canada for the representation of any provinces or territories of Canada.

3.
R.S., 1927.

Short title
and con-
struction.

30 & 31

Vict., c. 3.

34 & 35

Vict., c. 28.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1886.

This Act and the British North America Act, 1867, and the British North America Act, 1871, shall be construed together, and may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886.

THE MANITOBA ACT, 1870.

33 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3 (CANADA)

An Act to amend and continue the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, chapter 3; and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

[Assented to 12th May, 1870.]

Whereas it is probable that Her Majesty The Queen Preamble. may, pursuant to the British North America Act, 1867, be pleased to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, before the next Session of the Parliament of Canada:

And whereas it is expedient to prepare for the transfer of the said Territories to the Government of Canada at the time appointed by the Queen for such admission:

And Whereas it is expedient also to provide for the organization of part of the said Territories as a Province, and for the establishment of a Government therefor, and to make provision for the Civil Government of the remaining part of the said Territories, not included within the limits of the Province:

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. On, from and after the day upon which the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the authority of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, by Order in Council in that behalf, admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union or Dominion of Canada, there shall be formed out of the same a Province, which shall be one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and which shall be called the Province of Manitoba, and be bounded as follows: that is to say, commencing at the point where the meridian of ninety-six degrees west longitude from Greenwich intersects the parallel of forty-nine degrees north latitude,—thence due west along the said parallel of forty-nine degrees north latitude (which forms a portion of the boundary line between the United States of America and the said North-Western Territory) to the meridian of ninety-nine degrees of west longitude,—thence due north along the said meridian of ninety-nine degrees west longitude, to the intersection of the same with the parallel of fifty degrees and thirty minutes north latitude,—thence

Province to be formed out of N.W. territory when united to Canada.

Its name and boundaries.

thence due east along the said parallel of fifty degrees and thirty minutes north latitude to its intersection with the before-mentioned meridian of ninety-six degrees west longitude,—thence due south along the said meridian of ninety-six degrees west longitude to the place of beginning.

(*Boundaries extended; 44 Victoria, chapter 14.*)

Certain provisions of
B. N. A.
Act, 1867, to
apply to
Manitoba.

2. On, from and after the said day on which the Order of the Queen in Council shall take effect as aforesaid, the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or, by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to, or only to affect one or more, but not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the Province of Manitoba, in the same way, and to the like extent as they apply to the several Provinces of Canada, and as if the Province of Manitoba had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

Representation
in the
Senate.

3. The said Province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by two Members, until it shall have, according to decennial census, a population of fifty thousand souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by three Members, until it shall have, according to decennial census, a population of seventy-five thousand souls, and from thenceforth it shall be represented therein by four Members.

Representation
in the
House of
Commons.

4. The said Province shall be represented, in the first instance, in the House of Commons of Canada, by four Members, and for that purpose shall be divided by proclamation of the Governor General, into four Electoral Districts, each of which shall be represented by one Member: Provided that on the completion of the census in the year 1881, and of each decennial census afterwards, the representation of the said Province shall be re-adjusted according to the provisions of the fifty-first section of the British North America Act, 1867.

Qualification
of
voters and
members.

5. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualification of voters at Elections of Members of the House of Commons shall be the same as for the Legislative Assembly hereinafter mentioned: And no person shall be qualified to be elected, or to sit and vote as a Member for any Electoral District, unless he is a duly qualified voter within the said Province.

Lieutenant-
Governor.

6. For the said Province there shall be an officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

7.

7. The Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons, and under such designations, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, think fit; and, in the first instance, of not more than five persons.

8. Unless and until the Executive Government of the Province otherwise directs, the seat of Government of the same shall be at Fort Garry, or within one mile thereof.

9. There shall be a Legislature for the Province, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, and of two Houses styled respectively, the Legislative Council of Manitoba, and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

10. The Legislative Council shall, in the first instance, be composed of seven Members, and after the expiration of four years from the time of the first appointment of such seven Members, may be increased to not more than twelve Members. Every Member of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Manitoba, and shall hold office for the term of his life, unless and until the Legislature of Manitoba otherwise provides under the British North America Act, 1867.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by Instrument under the Great Seal, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

12. Until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, the presence of a majority of the whole number of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.

13. Questions arising in the Legislative Council shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the Speaker shall, in all cases, have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

14. The Legislative Assembly shall be composed of twenty-four Members, to be elected to represent the Electoral Divisions into which the said Province may be divided by the Lieutenant-Governor, as hereinafter mentioned.

15. The presence of a majority of the Members of the Legislative Assembly shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers; and for that purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

16.

R.S., 1927.

Electoral
Division.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor shall (within six months of the date of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, admitting Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory into the Union), by Proclamation under the Great Seal, divide the said Province into twenty-four Electoral Divisions, due regard being had to existing Local Divisions and population.

Qualifica-
tion of
voters.

17. Every male person shall be entitled to vote for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for any Electoral Division, who is qualified as follows, that is to say, if he is:—

- (1) Of the full age of twenty-one years, and not subject to any legal incapacity;
- (2) A subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization;
- (3) And a *bonâ fide* householder within the Electoral Division, at the date of the Writ of Election for the same, and has been a *bonâ fide* householder for one year next before the said date; or,
- (4) If, being of the full age of twenty-one years, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, he was, at any time within twelve months prior to the passing of this Act, and (though in the interim temporarily absent) is at the time of such election a *bonâ fide* householder, and was resident within the Electoral Division at the date of the Writ of Election for the same:

Proviso.

But this fourth sub-section shall apply only to the first election to be held under this Act for Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly aforesaid.

Proceedings
at first elec-
tion, etc.,—
how regu-
lated.

18. For the first election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, and until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause writs to be issued, by such person, in such form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit; and for such first election, and until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by Proclamation, prescribe and declare the oaths to be taken by voters, the powers and duties of Returning and Deputy Returning Officers, the proceedings to be observed at such election, and the period during which such election may be continued, and such other provisions in respect to such first election as he may think fit.

Duration of
Legislative
Assembly.

19. Every Legislative Assembly shall continue for four years from the date of the return of the writs for returning the same (subject nevertheless to being sooner dissolved

solved by the Lieutenant-Governor), and no longer; and the first Session thereof shall be called at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint.

20. There shall be a Session of the Legislature once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislature in one Session and its first sitting in the next Session.

21. The following provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, respecting the House of Commons of Canada, shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assembly, that is to say:—Provisions relating to the election of a Speaker, originally, and on vacancies,—the duties of the Speaker,—the absence of the Speaker and the mode of voting, as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the Legislative Assembly.

22. In and for the Province, the said Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by Law or practice in the Province at the Union:—

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province, or of any Provincial Authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to Education:

(3) In case any such Provincial Law, as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.

23. Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Houses of the Legislature, and both those languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person, or in any Pleading or Process, in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under the British North America Act, 1867, or

in or from all or any of the Courts of the Province. The Acts of the Legislature shall be printed and published in both those languages.

Interest allowed to the Province on a certain amount of the debt of Canada.

24. Inasmuch as the Province is not in debt, the said Province shall be entitled to be paid, and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the sum of four hundred and seventy-two thousand and ninety dollars.

Subsidy to the Province for support of Government, and in proportion to its population.

25. The sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid yearly by Canada to the Province, for the support of its Government and Legislature, and an annual grant, in aid of the said Province, shall be made, equal to eighty cents per head of the population, estimated at seventeen thousand souls; and such grant of eighty cents per head shall be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by the census that shall be taken thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and by each subsequent decennial census, until its population amounts to four hundred thousand souls, at which amount such grant shall remain thereafter, and such sum shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly, in advance, to the said Province.

Canada assumes certain expenses.

26. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

1. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior and District or County Courts.
3. Charges in respect of the Department of the Customs.

4. Postal Department.
5. Protection of Fisheries.
6. Militia.
7. Geological Survey.
8. The Penitentiary.

9. And such further charges as may be incident to, and connected with the services which, by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

General provision.

Customs duties.

27. The Customs duties now by Law chargeable in Rupert's Land, shall be continued without increase for the period of three years from and after the passing of this Act, and the proceeds of such duties shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

28.

28. Such provisions of the Customs Laws of Canada (other than such as prescribe the rate of duties payable) as may be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council to apply to the Province of Manitoba, shall be applicable thereto, and in force therein accordingly. Customs laws.

29. Such provisions of the Laws of Canada respecting the Inland Revenue, including those fixing the amount of duties, as may be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council applicable to the said Province, shall apply thereto, and be in force therein accordingly. Inland Revenue laws and duties.

30. All ungranted or waste lands in the Province shall be, from and after the date of the said transfer, vested in the Crown, and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion, subject to, and except and so far as the same may be affected by, the conditions and stipulations contained in the agreement for the surrender of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty. Ungranted lands vested in the Crown for Dominion purposes.

31. And whereas, it is expedient, towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province, to appropriate a portion of such ungranted lands, to the extent of one million four hundred thousand acres thereof, for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents, it is hereby enacted, that, under regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor shall select such lots or tracts in such parts of the Province as he may deem expedient, to the extent aforesaid, and divide the same among the children of the half-breed heads of families residing in the Province at the time of the said transfer to Canada, and the same shall be granted to the said children respectively, in such mode and on such conditions as to settlement and otherwise, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine. Provisions as to Indian title. Grant for half-breeds.

32. For the quieting of titles, and assuring to the settlers in the Province the peaceable possession of the lands now held by them, it is enacted as follows:— Quieting titles.

1. All grants of land in freehold made by the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March, in the year 1869, shall, if required by the owner, be confirmed by grant from the Crown. Grants by H. B. Company.

2. All grants of estates less than freehold in land made by the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March aforesaid, shall, if required by the owner, be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown. The same.

3.

R.S., 1927.

Titles by occupancy with permission.

3. All titles by occupancy with the sanction and under the license and authority of the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March aforesaid, of land in that part of the Province in which the Indian Title has been extinguished, shall, if required by the owner, be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown.

By peaceable possession.

4. All persons in peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to Canada, in those parts of the Province in which the Indian Title has not been extinguished, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

Lieut.-Governor to make provisions under Order in Council.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is hereby authorized, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council, to make all such provisions for ascertaining and adjusting, on fair and equitable terms, the rights of Common, and rights of cutting Hay held and enjoyed by the settlers in the Province, and for the commutation of the same by grants of land from the Crown.

Governor in Council to appoint form, etc., of grants

33. The Governor General in Council shall from time to time settle and appoint the mode and form of Grants of Land from the Crown, and any Order in Council for that purpose when published in the *Canada Gazette*, shall have the same force and effect as if it were a portion of this Act.

Rights of H. B. Company not affected.

34. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company, as contained in the conditions under which that Company surrendered Rupert's Land to Her Majesty.

Lieut.-Governor to govern N. W. Territory for Canada.

35. And with respect to such portion of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, as is not included in the Province of Manitoba, it is hereby enacted, that the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province shall be appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the same, under the name of the North-West Territories, and subject to the provisions of the Act in the next section mentioned.

Act 32 and 33 V., c. 3, extended and continued.

36. Except as hereinbefore is enacted and provided, the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the now last Session thereof, and entitled, "An Act for the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory when united with Canada," is hereby re-enacted, extended and continued in force until the first day of January, 1871, and until the end of the Session of Parliament then next succeeding.

ORDER OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL ADMIT-
TING RUPERT'S LAND AND THE NORTH-
WESTERN TERRITORY INTO THE
UNION

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 23rd day of June, 1870.

PRESENT

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Chamberlain.
Mr. Gladstone.

Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union on such terms and conditions in each case as should be in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act. And it was further enacted that the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf should have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

And whereas by an Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, of which Address a copy is contained in the Schedule to this Order annexed, marked A, Her Majesty was prayed, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government upon the terms and conditions therein stated:

And whereas by the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be competent for the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay (hereinafter called the Company) to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty, by any Instrument under Her Sign Manual and Signet to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities whatsoever, granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent therein recited to the said Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions

tions as should be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Company; provided, however, that such surrender should not be accepted by Her Majesty until the terms and conditions upon which Rupert's Land should be admitted into the said Dominion of Canada should have been approved of by Her Majesty and embodied in an Address to Her Majesty from both the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867.

And it was by the same Act further enacted that it should be competent to Her Majesty, by Order or Orders in Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, to declare that Rupert's Land should, from a date to be therein mentioned, be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada;

And whereas a second Address from both the Houses of the Parliament of Canada has been received by Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be pleased, under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts, to unite Rupert's Land on the terms and conditions expressed in certain Resolutions therein referred to and approved of by Her Majesty, of which said Resolutions and Address copies are contained in the Schedule to this Order annexed, marked B, and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, as prayed for by and on the terms and conditions contained in the hereinbefore first recited Address, and also approved of by Her Majesty:

And whereas a draft surrender has been submitted to the Governor General of Canada containing stipulations to the following effect, viz:—

1. The sum of 300,000*l.* (being the sum hereinafter mentioned) shall be paid by the Canadian Government into the Bank of England to the credit of the Company within six calendar months after acceptance of the surrender aforesaid, with interest on the said sum at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, computed from the date of such acceptance until the time of such payment.

2. The size of the blocks which the Company are to select adjoining each of their forts in the Red River limits, shall be as follows:

	Acres.
Upper Fort Garry and town of Winnipeg, including the inclosed park around shop and ground at the entrance to the town,.	500
Lower Fort Garry (including the farm the Company now have under cultivation),.	500
White Horse Plain,	500

3. The deduction to be made as hereinafter mentioned from the price of the materials of the Electric Telegraph,
in

in respect of deterioration thereof, is to be certified within three calendar months from such acceptance as aforesaid by the agents of the Company in charge of the depots where the materials are stored. And the said price is to be paid by the Canadian Government into the Bank of England to the credit of the Company within six calendar months of such acceptance, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the amount of such price, computed from the date of such acceptance until the time of payment:

And whereas the said draft was on the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, approved by the said Governor General in accordance with a Report from the Committee of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; but it was not expedient that the said stipulations, not being contained in the aforesaid second Address, should be included in the surrender by the said Company to Her Majesty of their rights aforesaid or in this Order in Council.

And whereas the said Company did by deed under the seal of the said Company, and bearing date the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, of which deed a copy is contained in the Schedule to this Order annexed, marked C, surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of government, and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities granted, or purported to be granted to the said Company by the said Letters Patent herein and hereinbefore referred to, and also all similar rights which may have been exercised or assumed by the said Company in any parts of British North America not forming part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada or of British Columbia, and all the lands and territories (except and subject as in the terms and conditions therein mentioned) granted or purported to be granted to the said Company by the said Letters Patent:

And whereas such surrender has been duly accepted by Her Majesty, by an instrument under her Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date at Windsor the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy:

It is hereby Ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said Acts of Parliament, that from and after the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the said North-Western Territory shall be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada upon the terms and conditions set forth in the first hereinbefore recited Address, and that the Parliament of Canada shall from the day aforesaid have full power and authority to legislate for

the future welfare and good government of the said Territory. And it is further ordered that, without prejudice to any obligations arising from the aforesaid approved Report, Rupert's Land shall from and after the said date be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada upon the following terms and conditions, being the terms and conditions still remaining to be performed of those embodied in the said second address of the Parliament of Canada, and approved of by Her Majesty as aforesaid:—

1. Canada is to pay to the Company 300,000*l.*, when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

2. The Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North-Western Territory, and may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its posts within any part of British North America not comprised in Canada and British Columbia, in conformity, except as regards the Red River Territory, with a list made out by the Company and communicated to the Canadian Ministers, being the list in the Schedule of the aforesaid Deed of Surrender. The actual survey is to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.

3. The size of each block is not to exceed [10] acres round Upper Fort Garry, [300] acres round Lower Fort Garry; in the rest of the Red River Territory a number of acres to be settled at once between the Governor in Council and the Company, but so that the aggregate extent of the blocks is not to exceed 50,000 acres.

4. So far as the configuration of the country admits the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the shape of parallelograms, of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

5. The Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the Fertile Belt, in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding 8 cents Canadian an acre. The Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming the proportion of each township for not more than ten years after it is set out; but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

6. For the purpose of the last Article, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows:—On the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them.

7. If any township shall be formed abutting on the north bank of the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River, the Company may take their one-twentieth of any such township, which for the purpose of this Article shall not extend more than five miles inland from the river, giving to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them of townships established on the southern bank.

8. In laying out any public roads, canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take, without compensation, such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the total acreage of the block; but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay to the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

9. It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause shall be appropriated for public purposes.

10. All titles to land up to the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, conferred by the Company are to be confirmed.

11. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade or servants, nor any import duties on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

12. Canada is to take over the materials of the electric telegraph at cost price—such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deterioration.

13. The Company's claim to land under agreements of Messrs. Vankoughnet and Hopkins to be withdrawn.

14. Any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government in communication with the Imperial Government; and the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

15. The Governor in Council is authorized and empowered to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the above terms and conditions.

And the Right Honorable Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

SCHEDULES.

R.S., 1927.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE (A).

ADDRESS to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN from the Senate and House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, were extended westward to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Red River districts; the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the region of the Northwest; and the extension of commercial intercourse through the British possessions in America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are alike dependent on the establishment of a stable government for the maintenance of law and order in the North-Western Territories.

That the welfare of a sparse and widely scattered population of British subjects of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unorganized territories, would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several Provinces of this Dominion.

That the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867, provides for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into union with Canada, upon the terms and conditions to be expressed in addresses from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion to your Majesty, and which shall be approved of by your Majesty in Council.

That we do therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of your Most Honorable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good Government; and we most humbly beg to express to your Majesty that we are willing to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regards these territories.

That

That in the event of your Majesty's Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over the said region, the Government and Parliament of Canada will be ready to provide that the legal rights of any corporation, company or individual within the same shall be respected, and placed under the protection of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

And furthermore that, upon the transference of the territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement will be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the British Crown in its dealings with the aborigines.

All which we humbly pray your Majesty to take into your Majesty's Most gracious and favourable consideration.

The Senate, Tuesday, December 17th, 1867.

(Signed), JOSEPH CAUCHON, Speaker.

House of Commons, Monday, December 16th, 1867.

(Signed), JAMES COCKBURN, Speaker.

SCHEDULE (B).

1. *Resolutions.*

May 28th, 1869.

Resolved,—That the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of Canada, during the first session of the first Parliament of Canada, adopted an Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of 146th section of The British North America Act, 1867; and on the terms specified in the Address, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-west Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and assuring Her Majesty of the willingness of the Parliament of Canada to assume the duties and obligations of government and legislation as regard those territories.

Resolved,—That the Joint Address of the Senate and Commons of Canada was duly laid at the foot of the throne, and that Her Majesty, by despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Governor General of Canada, under date of the 23rd of April, 1868, signified Her willingness to comply with the prayer of the said Address; but She was advised that the requisite powers

R.S., 1927.

powers of government and legislation could not, consistently with the existing charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, be transferred to Canada without an Act of Parliament, which Act was subsequently passed by the Imperial Parliament, and received Her Majesty's Assent on the 31st July, 1868.

Resolved,—That by despatch dated 8th August, 1868, from the Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General was informed, that in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act for the surrender of the Hudson Bay Territories to Her Majesty, he proposed to enter into negotiations with the Company as to the terms of such surrender, whereupon, under authority of an order of the Governor-General in Council of the 1st October, 1868, the Honourable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, and the Honourable William MacDougall, C.B., were appointed a Delegation to England, to arrange the terms for the acquisition by Canada of Rupert's Land, and by another Order in Council of the same date, were authorized to arrange for the admission of the North-west Territory into union with Canada, either with or without Rupert's Land, as it might be found practicable and expedient.

Resolved,—That the Delegates proceeded on their mission to England and entered into negotiations with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards with the Right Honourable Earl Granville, his successor in office, for the acquisition by Canada of the territorial and other rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land, and in any other part of British North America, not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada, or British Columbia. That terms of agreement were conditionally assented to by the Delegates on behalf of the Dominion, and on their return to Canada were submitted with a Report dated 8th May, 1869, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the 14th day of the same month.

Resolved,—That the Senate will be prepared to concur in accepting the transfer of the territorial and other rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land, and in any other part of British North America, not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia, on the terms conditionally agreed to on behalf of the Government of Canada, by the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, and the Hon. William MacDougall, C.B., and on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Governor of that Company, and approved by His Excellency in Council as aforesaid, which terms are set forth in a letter from Sir Frederic Rogers, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March, 1869,

communicated

communicated to the Delegates by Direction of Earl Granville, and in two subsequent Memorandums dated respectively 22nd and 29th March, 1869, containing a modification of such terms, and are in the words and figures following:—

*“ Terms, as stated in the Letter from Sir Frederic Rogers,
of March, 1869.*

" 1. The Hudson's Bay Company to surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of Government, property, etc., in Rupert's Land which are specified in 31 & 32 Vict., cap. 105, sec. 4; and also all similar rights in any other part of British North America, not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia.

"2. Canada is to pay to the Company 300,000l., when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

"3. The Company may, within twelve months of the surrender, select a block of land adjoining each of its stations, within the limits specified in Article 1.

"5. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms, of which the length is not more than double the breadth.

" 6. The Hudson's Bay Company may, for fifty years after the surrender, claim in any township or district within the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, select grants of land, not exceeding one-twentieth of the land so set out. The blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Hudson's Bay Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding an acre.

"7. For the purpose of the present agreement, the Fertile Belt is to be bounded as follows:—On the south by the United States' boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them.

“ 8. All titles to land up to the 8th March, 1869, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

"9. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance, in its corporate capacity and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them previous to the surrender.

" 10. Canada is to take over the materials of the electric telegraph at cost price, such price including transport but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deteriorations.

" 11.

R.S., 1927.

" 11. The Company's claim to land under agreement of Messrs. Vankoughnet and Hopkins to be withdrawn.

" 12. The details of this arrangement, including the filling up the blanks in Articles 4 and 6, to be settled at once by mutual agreement."

" MEMORANDUM

" *Details of Agreement between the Delegates of the Government of the Dominion, and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.*

" 1. It is understood that, in surrendering to Her Majesty, all the rights, &c., of the Company in any part of British North America not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia, the Company are to retain the posts they actually occupy in the North West Territory.

" 2. It is understood that it will be a sufficient act of selection under Article III., that the Company should, within twelve months, name the number of acres which they will require adjoining each post. The actual survey to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.

" 3. It is understood that in the Red River Settlement, the size of the blocks to be retained round Upper Fort Garry shall not exceed (10) acres; and that round Lower Fort Garry shall not exceed (300) acres.

" 4. It is understood that a list of the stations round which the Company will require blocks of land, with the size of the blocks they will require, shall be made out forthwith, and communicated to the Canadian Ministers.

" 5. It is understood that Article V, shall be construed to mean that the blocks shall front the river or road, by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the form of parallelograms, of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

" 6. It is understood that the Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each township for not more than ten years after it is set out; but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

" 7. It is understood that the Blank in Article 6 shall be filled up with 8 cents (Canadian).

" 8. It is understood that any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government, in communication with the Imperial Government, and that the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

(Signed.)

" STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

" G. E. CARTIER.

" W. MACDOUGALL.

" March 22, 1869.

R.S. 1927.

" Memorandum

"Memorandum of a further Agreement between Sir Geo. Et. Cartier and Sir Stafford Northcote.

"Inasmuch as the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River is the northern boundary of the Fertile Belt, and therefore any land on the northern bank is not within the territory of which the Company are to have one-twentieth part, it is understood that, in forming the townships abutting on the northern bank, the Company shall be at liberty to take their one-twentieth of any such townships, giving up to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of lands coming to them of townships established on the southern bank.

"It is understood that the townships on the northern bank shall not for the above purpose extend more than five miles inland from the river.

"It is understood that, in laying out any public roads, canals, &c., through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take, without compensation, such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one-twentyfifth of the total acreage of the block; but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, or which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, they shall pay the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

"It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause shall be appropriated for public purposes.

(Signed.) "GEO. ET. CARTIER.
 "STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

"London, March 29, 1869."

Resolved,—That this House learns with satisfaction, by letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of 9th March last, that, in fulfilment of the expectations held out in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of 17th June, 1865, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament that the Imperial guarantee be given to a loan of 300,000*l.*, the amount which is proposed to be paid over by Canada on the transfer of the Company's rights.

Resolved,—That the Senate will be ready to concur with the House of Commons in an Address to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of The British North America Act, 1867, and the provisions of the Imperial Act, 31 & 32 Vict., cap. 105,
to

to unite Rupert's Land on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing Resolutions, and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, as prayed for by, and on the terms and conditions contained in the joint Address of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, adopted during the first session of the first Parliament of Canada, and hereinbefore referred to.

Resolved,—That upon the transference of the territories in question to the Canadian Government, it will be the duty of the Government to make adequate provision for the protection of the Indian tribes whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer.

Resolved,—That the Governor in Council be authorized and empowered to arrange any details, that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement.

2. Address.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That, during the first session of the first Parliament of this Dominion, we adopted an Address to your Majesty, praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council under the provisions of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, and on the terms specified in that Address, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and assuring your Majesty of the willingness of the Parliament of Canada to assume the duties and obligations of Government and legislation as regards those territories.

That our joint Address was duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and that your Majesty, by despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of Canada, under date of the 23rd April, 1868, signified your Majesty's willingness to comply with the prayer of the said Address, but that your Majesty was advised that the requisite powers of government and legislation could not, consistently with the existing charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, be transferred to Canada without

without an Act of Parliament, which Act was subsequently passed by the Imperial Parliament, and received your Majesty's assent on the 31st July, 1868.

That by a despatch dated 8th August, 1868, from the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor General was informed that in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Act for the surrender of the Hudson's Bay territories to your Majesty he proposed to enter into negotiations with the company as to the terms of such surrender, whereupon, under authority of an Order of the Governor-General in Council, of the 1st October, 1868, the Honourable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, and the Honourable William MacDougall, C.B., were appointed a delegation to England to arrange the terms for the acquisition by Canada of Rupert's Land, and by another Order in Council of the same date, were authorized to arrange for the admission of the North West Territory into union with Canada either with or without Rupert's Land, as might be found practicable and expedient.

That the delegates proceeded on their mission to England, and entered into negotiations with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards with the Right Honourable Earl Granville, his successor in office for the acquisition by Canada of the territorial and other rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in Rupert's Land, and in any other part of British North America not comprised in Rupert's Land, Canada or British Columbia, on the terms conditionally agreed to on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Sir George Et. Cartier, Baronet, and the Honourable William MacDougall, C.B., and on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Governor of that Company, and approved by His Excellency in Council as aforesaid, which terms are set forth in a letter from Sir Frederic Rogers, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March, 1869, communicated to the delegates by direction of Earl Granville, and in two subsequent Memorandums dated respectively 22nd and 29th March, 1869, containing a modification of such terms, and are in the words and figures following:

"Terms, as stated in the Letter from Sir Frederic Rogers of 9th March, 1869

(These terms as set forth on pages 63, 64 supra are here recited at length.)

"MEMORANDUM.

"Details of Agreement between the Delegates of the Government of the Dominion and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

(This memorandum as set forth on pages 64, 65 supra is here recited at length.)

"Memorandum of a further Agreement between Sir Geo. Et. Cartier and Sir Stafford Northcote.

(This memorandum, also above set forth, is here recited at length.)

That we learn with satisfaction by letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 9th March last, that, in fulfilment of the expectations held out in Mr. Cardwell's despatch of the 17th of June, 1865, your Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament that the Imperial guarantee be given to a loan of 300,000*l.* the amount which is proposed to be paid over by Canada on the transfer of the Company's rights.

That upon the transference of the territories in question to the Canadian Government it will be our duty to make adequate provision for the protection of the Indian tribes whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer, and we authorize and empower the Governor in Council to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement.

We therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of your Most Honourable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of the British North America Act, 1867, and the provisions of the Imperial Act 31 and 32 Vict. cap. 105, to unite Rupert's Land on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing resolutions and also to unite the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada as prayed for by and on the terms and conditions contained in our joint Address adopted during the first session of the first Parliament of this Dominion, and hereinbefore referred to.

The Senate, Monday, May 31, 1869.

(Signed,) JOSEPH CAUCHON, Speaker.

House of Commons, Ottawa, May 29, 1869.

(Signed,) JAMES COCKBURN, Speaker.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE (C).

The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England
trading into Hudson's Bay to HER MAJESTY QUEEN
VICTORIA.

DEED OF SURRENDER.

To all whom these presents shall come unto, or concern,
the Governor and Company of Adventurers of Eng-
land, trading into Hudson's Bay, send greeting.

WHEREAS the said Governor and Company were estab-
lished and incorporated by their said name of "The Gov-
ernor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading
into Hudson's Bay," by Letters Patent granted by His
late Majesty King Charles the Second in the twenty-sec-
ond year of his reign, whereby His said Majesty granted
unto the said company and their successors the sole trade
and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes,
creeks and sounds in whatsoever latitude they should be,
that lay within the entrance of the straits commonly
called Hudson's Straits together with all the lands and
territories upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the
seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks, and sounds aforesaid that
were not already actually possessed by, or granted to, any
of His Majesty's subjects, or possessed by the subjects of
any other Christian Prince or State, and that the said land
should be from thenceforth reckoned and reputed as one
of His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America, called
Rupert's Land; and whereby His said Majesty made and
constituted the said Governor and Company and their
successors the absolute lords and proprietors of the same
territory, limits and places aforesaid, and of all other the
premises saving the faith, allegiance and sovereign dom-
inion due to His said Majesty, his heirs and successors for
the same; and granted to the said Governor and Com-
pany and their successors, such rights of Government and
other rights, privileges and liberties, franchises, powers
and authorities in Rupert's Land as therein expressed.
And whereas ever since the date of the said Letters
Patent, the said Governor and Company have exercised
and enjoyed the sole right thereby granted of such trade
and commerce as therein mentioned, and have exercised
and enjoyed other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises,
powers, and authorities thereby granted; and the said Gov-
ernor and Company may have exercised or assumed rights of
Government in other parts of British North America not
forming part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada, or of British
Columbia. And whereas by the British North America Act,
1867, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be
lawful

lawful for Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, on address from the Houses of Parliament of Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory or either of them into the Union of the Dominion of Canada on such terms and conditions as are in the Address expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act. And whereas, by the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, it is enacted (amongst other things) that for the purposes of that Act the term "Rupert's Land" shall include the whole of the lands and territories held or claimed to be held by the said Governor and Company, and that it shall be competent for the said Governor and Company to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty, by any instrument under Her Sign Manual and Signet to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever, granted or purported to be granted by the said Letters Patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company; provided, however, that such surrender shall not be accepted by Her Majesty until the terms and conditions upon which Rupert's Land shall be admitted into the said Dominion of Canada shall have been approved of by Her Majesty, and embodied in an Address to Her Majesty from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the 146th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, and that upon the acceptance by Her Majesty of such surrender, all rights of Government and proprietary rights, and all other privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities whatsoever, granted or purported to be granted by the said Letters Patent to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, and which shall have been so surrendered, shall be absolutely extinguished, provided that nothing in the said Act contained shall prevent the said Governor and Company from continuing to carry on in Rupert's Land or elsewhere trade and commerce. And whereas Her said Majesty Queen Victoria and the said Governor and Company have agreed to terms and conditions upon which the said Governor and Company shall surrender to Her said Majesty, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, contained, all the rights of Government and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities, and all the lands and territories (except and subject as in the said terms and conditions expressed or mentioned) granted or purported to be granted by the said Letters Patent, and also all similar rights which

have

have been exercised or assumed by the said Governor and Company in any parts of British North America not forming part of Rupert's Land, or of Canada, or of British Columbia, in order and to the intent that, after such surrender has been effected and accepted under the provisions of the last-mentioned Act, the said Rupert's Land may be admitted into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, pursuant to the hereinbefore mentioned Acts or one of them. And whereas the said terms and conditions on which it has been agreed that the said surrender is to be made by the said Governor and Company (who are in the following articles designated as the Company) to Her said Majesty are as follows (that is to say):—

1. The Canadian Government shall pay to the Company the sum of 300,000*l.* sterling when Rupert's Land is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

2. The Company to retain all the posts or stations now actually possessed and occupied by them or their officers or agents whether in Rupert's Land or any other part of British North America, and may within twelve months after the acceptance of the said surrender select a block of land adjoining each of their posts or stations, within any part of British North America, not comprised in Canada and British Columbia in conformity, except as regards the Red River Territory, with a list made out by the Company and communicated to the Canadian Ministers, being the list in the annexed schedule. The actual survey is to be proceeded with, with all convenient speed.

3. The size of each block is not to exceed in the Red River Territory an amount to be agreed upon between the Company and the Governor of Canada in Council.

4. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the shape of parallelograms, and of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

5. The Company may, at any time within fifty years after such acceptance of the said surrender, claim in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlements, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out; the blocks so granted to be determined by lot, and the Company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not exceeding 8 cents Canadian an acre. The Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each township or district for not more than ten years after it is set out, but their claim must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their intention to make it.

6. For the purpose of the last article the fertile belt is to be bounded as follows:—On the south by the United States' boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the Northern Branch of the Saskatchewan River; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them.

7. If any township shall be formed abutting on the north bank of the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River, the Company may take their one-twentieth of any such township, which, for the purpose of this article, shall not extend more than five miles inland from the river, giving to the Canadian Dominion an equal quantity of the portion of land coming to them of townships established on the southern bank of the said river.

8. In laying out any public roads, canals or other public works, through any block of land reserved to the Company, the Canadian Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one-twenty-fifth of the total acreage of the block; but if the Canadian Government require any land which is actually under cultivation, which has been built upon, or which is necessary for giving the Company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, the said Government shall pay to the Company the fair value of the same, and shall make compensation for any injury done to the Company or their servants.

9. It is understood that the whole of the land to be appropriated within the meaning of the last preceding clause, shall be appropriated for public purposes.

10. All titles to land up to the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, conferred by the Company, are to be confirmed.

11. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity; and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade or servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by the said Company previously to such acceptance of the said surrender.

12. Canada is to take over the materials of the electric telegraph at cost price; such price including transport, but not including interest for money, and subject to a deduction for ascertained deterioration.

13. The Company's claim to land under an agreement of Messrs. Vankoughnet and Hopkins is to be withdrawn.

14. Any claims of Indians to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement shall be disposed of by the Canadian Government in communication with the Imperial Government; and the Company shall be relieved of all responsibility in respect of them.

And

And whereas the surrender hereinafter contained is intended to be made in pursuance of the agreement, and upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore stated.

Now know ye, and these presents witness, that, in pursuance of the powers and provisions of the Rupert's Land Act, 1868, and on the terms and conditions aforesaid, and also on condition of this surrender being accepted pursuant to the provisions of that Act, the said Governor and Company do hereby surrender to the Queen's Most Gracious Majesty, all the rights of Government, and other rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers and authorities, granted or purported to be granted to the said Governor and Company by the said recited Letters Patent of His late Majesty King Charles the Second; and also all similar rights which may have been exercised or assumed by the said Governor and Company in any parts of British North America, not forming part of Rupert's Land or of Canada, or of British Columbia, and all the lands and territories within Rupert's Land (except and subject as in the said terms and conditions mentioned) granted or purported to be granted to the said Governor and Company by the said Letters Patent. In witness whereof, the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, have hereunto caused their Common Seal to be affixed, the nineteenth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
Northern Department, RUPERT'S LAND

District	Post	Acres of Land
English River.....	Isle à la Crosse.....	50
	Rapid River.....	5
	Portage La Loche.....	20
	Green Lake.....	100
	Cold Lake.....	10
	Deer's Lake.....	5
Saskatchewan.....	Edmonton House.....	3,000
	Rocky Mountain House.....	500
	Fort Victoria.....	3,000
	St. Paul.....	3,000
	Fort Pitt.....	3,000
	Battle River.....	3,000
	Carlton House.....	3,000
	Fort Albert.....	3,000
	Whitefish Lake.....	500
	Lac La Biche.....	1,000
	Fort Assiniboine.....	50
	Lesser Slave Lake.....	500
	Lac St. Anne.....	500
	Lac La Nun.....	500
	St. Albert.....	1,000
	Pigeon Lake.....	100
	Old White Mud Fort.....	50
		25,700 acres in Saskatchewan District.

Northern

R.S., 1927.

Northern Department, RUPERT'S LAND—Concluded

District	Post	Acres of Land
Cumberland.....	Cumberland House..... Fort La Cooe..... Pelican Lake..... Moose Woods..... The Pas..... Moose Lake..... Grande Rapid Portage.....	100 3,000 50 1,000 25 50 100 50 acres at each end of portage. 4,325 acres in Cumberland District.
Swan River.....	Fort Pelly..... Fort Ellice..... Qu'Appelle Lakes..... Touchwood Hills..... Shoal River..... Manitobah..... Fairford.....	3,000 3,000 2,500 500 50 50 100 9,200 acres in Swan River District.
Red River.....	Upper Fort Garry and Town of Winnipeg..... Lower Fort Garry (including the farm the Company now have under cultivation)..... White Horse Plain.....	Such number of acres as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Governor of Canada in Council.
Manitobah Lake.....	Oak Point.....	50
Portage La Prairie...	1,000 1,050
Lake La Pluie.....	Fort Alexander..... Fort Frances..... Eagle's Nest..... Big Island..... Lac du Bonnet..... Rat Portage..... Shoal Lake..... Lake of the Woods..... Whitefish Lake..... English River..... Hungry Hall..... Trout Lake..... Clear Water Lake..... Sandy Point.....	500 500 20 20 20 50 20 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 1,300 acres in Lac La Pluie District.
York.....	York Factory..... Churchill..... Severn..... Trout Lake..... Oxford..... Jackson's Bay..... God's Lake..... Island Lake.....	100 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 260
Norway House.....	Norway House..... Berens' River..... Grand Rapid..... Nelson's River.....	100 25 10 10 145
Total in Northern Department.....		42,170 acres.

Southern

Southern Department, RUPERT'S LAND

District	Post	Acres of Land
Albany.....	Albany Factory.....	100
	Martin's Falls.....	10
	Osnaburg.....	25
	Lac Seul.....	500
		635
East Main.....	Little Whale River.....	50
	Great Whale River.....	50
	Fort George.....	25
		125
Moose.....	Moose Factory.....	100
	Hannah Bay.....	10
	Abitibi.....	10
	New Brunswick.....	25
		145
Rupert's River.....	Rupert's House.....	50
	Mistassing.....	10
	Temiskamay.....	10
	Woswonaby.....	10
	Mechiskun.....	10
	Pike Lake.....	10
	Nitchequou.....	10
	Kamapiscan.....	10
		120
Kinogumissee.....	Matawagamique.....	50
	Kuckatoosh.....	10
		60
Total in Southern Department.....		1,085 acres.

Montreal Department, RUPERT'S LAND

Superior.....	Long Lake.....	10
Temiscaminque.....	Kakababeagino.....	10
		20
Labrador.....	Fort Nascopie.....	75
	Outposts, ditto.....	25
	Fort Chimo (Ungava).....	100
	South River, outposts.....	30
	George's River.....	50
	Whale River.....	50
	North's River.....	25
	False River.....	25
		380
Total in Montreal Department.....		400 acres.

Northern Department, NORTH WEST TERRITORY

Athabasca.....	Fort Chippewyan.....	10
	Fort Vermilion.....	500
	Fort Dunvegan.....	50
	Fort St. John's.....	20
	Forks of Athabasca River.....	10
	Battle River.....	5
	Fond du Lac.....	5
	Salt River.....	5
		605 acres in Athabasca District.
Northern		

R.S., 1927.

Northern Department, NORTH WEST TERRITORY—*Concluded*

District	Post	Acres of Land
McKenzie's River....	Fort Simpson.....	100
	Fort Liard.....	300
	Fort Nelson.....	200
	The Rapids.....	100
	Hay River.....	20
	Fort Resolution.....	20
	Fort Rae.....	10
	Fond du Lac.....	10
	Fort Norman.....	10
	Fort Good Hope.....	10
	Peel's River.....	10
	Lapierre's House.....	16
	Fort Halkett.....	100
		900 acres in McKenzie's R. District.
Total in North West Territory.....		1,505 acres.

RECAPITULATION

	Acres
Northern Department, Rupert's Land.....	42,170
Southern " "	1,085
Montreal " "	400
Northern Department, Northwest Territory.....	1,505
	45,160

ORDER OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL ADMITTING BRITISH COLUMBIA INTO THE UNION.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of May, 1871.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR.

Lord Privy Seal.	Lord Chamberlain.
Earl Cowper.	Mr. Secretary Cardwell.
Earl of Kimberley.	Mr. Ayrton.

Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867," provision was made for the Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the Dominion of Canada, and it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and of the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, to admit that Colony into the said Union, on such terms and conditions as should be in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act; And it was further enacted that the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf should have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And whereas by Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Legislative Council of British Columbia respectively, of which Addresses copies are contained in the Schedule to this Order annexed, Her Majesty was prayed, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, under the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the hereinbefore recited Act, to admit British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions set forth in the said Addresses.

And whereas Her Majesty has thought fit to approve of the said terms and conditions, it is hereby ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the said Act of Parliament, that from and after the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the said Colony of British Columbia shall be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the hereinbefore

R.S., 1927.

before recited Addresses. And, in accordance with the terms of the said Addresses relating to the Electoral Districts in British Columbia, for which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons of the said Dominion shall take place, it is hereby further ordered and declared that such electoral districts shall be as follows:—

“New Westminster District” and the “Coast District,” as defined in a public notice issued from the Lands and Works Office in the said Colony, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by the desire of the Governor and purporting to be in accordance with the provisions of the thirty-ninth clause of the “Mineral Ordinance, 1869,” shall constitute one district, to be designated “New Westminster District” and return one Member.

“Cariboo District” and “Lillooet District,” as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated “Cariboo District,” and return one Member.

“Yale District” and “Kootenay District,” as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one District, to be designated “Yale District,” and return one Member.

Those portions of Vancouver Island, known as “Victoria District,” “Esquimalt District,” and “Metchosin District,” as defined in the official maps of those districts which are in the Land Office, Victoria, and are designated respectively, “Victoria District Official Map, 1858,” “Esquimalt District Official Map 1858,” and “Metchosin District Official Map, A.D. 1858,” shall constitute one District, to be designated “Victoria District,” and return two Members.

All the remainder of Vancouver Island, and all such islands adjacent thereto as were formerly dependencies of the late Colony of Vancouver Island shall constitute one district, to be designated “Vancouver Island District,” and return one Member.

And the Right Honourable Earl of Kimberley, one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions therein accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

SCHEDULE.

Address of the Senate of Canada.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That by a despatch from the Governor of British Columbia, dated 23rd January, 1871, with other papers laid before this House, by message from His Excellency the Governor-General, of the 27th February last, this House learns that the Legislative Council of that colony, in council assembled, adopted, in January last, an Address representing to Your Majesty that British Columbia was prepared to enter into Union with the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the said Address, which is as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, in council assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That, during the last session of the late Legislative Council, the subject of the admission of the Colony of British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada was taken into consideration, and a resolution on the subject was agreed to, embodying the terms upon which it was proposed that this colony should enter the Union;

That after the close of the session, Delegates were sent by the Government of this Colony to Canada to confer with the Government of the Dominion with respect to the admission of British Columbia into the Union upon the terms proposed;

That after considerable discussion by the Delegates with the Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the terms and conditions hereinafter specified were adopted by a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, and were by them reported to the Governor General for his approval;

That such terms were communicated to the Government of this Colony by the Governor General of Canada, in a despatch dated July 7th, 1870, and are as follows:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2.

R.S., 1927.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments, in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (27.77 dollars), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an annual subsidy of 35,000 dollars, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia; the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:

- A. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;
- B. Salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Superior Courts and the County or District Courts;
- C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs;
- D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services;
- E. Protection and encouragement of Fisheries;
- F. Provision for the Militia;
- G. Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria;
- H. The Geological Survey;
- I. The Penitentiary;

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs tariff and Excise duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the railway

railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise duties are, at the time of the union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any goods, wares or merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those goods, wares and merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or into either of those Provinces from British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise duties leviable thereon in the Province of exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three members, and by six members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of The British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the naval station at Esquimault.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Minute) be applicable to British Columbia in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of public lands along the line

line of railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia (not to exceed however, twenty (20) miles on each side of said line,) as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the public lands of the North-West territories and the Province of Manitoba: Provided that the quantity of land which may be held under pre-emption right or by Crown grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous public lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years, as aforesaid, from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia from the date of the Union, the sum of 100,000 dollars per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first class graving dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the Union until altered under the authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent

consent to the introduction of responsible government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

The Union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia and of the Houses of Parliament of Canada in the terms of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867,) and British Columbia may in its address specify the electoral districts for which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

That such terms have proved generally acceptable to the people of this Colony.

That this Council is, therefore, willing to enter into Union with the Dominion of Canada upon such terms, and humbly submit that, under the circumstances, it is expedient that the admission of this Colony into such Union, as aforesaid, should be effected at as early a date as may be found practicable under the provisions of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th section of British North America Act, 1867, to admit British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada, on the basis of the terms and conditions offered to this Colony by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, hereinbefore set forth; and inasmuch as by the said terms British Columbia is empowered in its address to specify the electoral districts for which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place, we humbly pray that such electoral districts may be declared, under the Order in Council, to be as follows:

That "New Westminster District," and the "Coast District," as defined in a public notice issued from the Lands and Works Office on the 15th day of December, 1869, by the desire of the Governor, and purporting to be in accordance with the provisions of the 39th clause of the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869," shall constitute one district, to be designated "New Westminster District," and return one Member.

That "Cariboo District," and "Lillooet District," as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated "Cariboo District," and return one Member.

That
R.S., 1927.

That "Yale District," and "Kootenay District," as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated "Yale District," and return one Member.

That those portions of Vancouver Island known as "Victoria District," "Esquimalt District," and "Metchosin District," as defined in the official maps of those districts in the Land Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively, "Victoria District Official Map, 1858," "Esquimalt District Official Map, 1858," and "Metchosin District Official Map, 1858," shall constitute one district, to be designated "Victoria District," and return two Members.

And that all the remainder of Vancouver Island, and all such islands adjacent thereto as were formerly dependencies of the late colony of Vancouver Island shall constitute one district, to be designated "Vancouver Island District," and return one Member.

We further humbly represent, that the proposed terms and conditions of Union of British Columbia with Canada, as stated in the said Address, are in conformity with those preliminarily agreed upon between delegates from British Columbia and the Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and embodied in a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st July, 1870, which approved Report is as follows:

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st of July, 1870.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch, dated the 7th May, 1870, from the Governor of British Columbia, together with certain Resolutions submitted by the Government of that colony to the Legislative Council thereof—both hereunto annexed—on the subject of the proposed Union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada; and after several interviews between them and the Honourable Messrs, Trutch, Helmcken, and Carrall, the Delegates from British Columbia, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject, the Committee now respectfully submit for Your Excellency's approval, the following terms and conditions to form the basis of a political union between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

(Here are set forth at length the terms of Union as stated on pages 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83 supra, in the Address of the Legislative Council of British Columbia.)

(Certified.)

W.M. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

We further humbly represent that we concur in the terms and conditions of Union set forth in the said Address, and approved Report of the Committee of the Privy Council above mentioned; and most respectfully pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of your Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, under the 146th clause of The British North America Act, 1867, to unite British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions above set forth.

The Senate, Wednesday, April 5th, 1871.

(Signed) JOSEPH CAUCHON, *Speaker.*

Address of the Commons of Canada.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

(*The balance of the Address is identical in form with the Address of the Senate and is omitted for that reason.*)

JAMES COCKBURN, *Speaker.*

House of Commons,

Saturday, 1st April, 1871.

Address of the Legislative Council of British Columbia.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia in Council assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

(*Etc., etc., etc. The Address is set forth at length in the Address of the Senate.*)

(Signed) PHILIP J. HANKIN,
Speaker,

ORDER OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL ADMIT-
TING PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTO THE
UNION.

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June, 1873.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President. Earl of Kimberley.
Earl Granville. Lord Chamberlain.

Mr. Gladstone.

Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, provision was made for the Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into the Dominion of Canada, and it was (amongst other things) enacted that it should be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and of the Legislature of the Colony of Prince Edward Island, to admit that Colony into the said Union on such terms and conditions as should be in the Addresses expressed, and as the Queen should think fit to approve, subject to the provisions of the said Act; and it was further enacted that the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf, should have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And whereas by Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island respectively, of which Addresses, copies are contained in the Schedule to this Order annexed, Her Majesty was prayed, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, under the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the hereinbefore recited Act, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions set forth in the said Addresses.

And whereas Her Majesty has thought fit to approve of the said terms and conditions, it is hereby ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in Her Majesty, by the said Act of Parliament, that from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said Colony of Prince Edward Island shall be admitted into and become part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the hereinbefore recited Addresses.

And

R.S., 1927.

And in accordance with the terms of the said Addresses relating to the Electoral Districts for which, the time within which, and the laws and provisions under which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for such Electoral Districts shall be held, it is hereby further ordered and declared that "Prince County" shall constitute one district, to be designated "Prince County District," and return two members that "Queen's County" shall constitute one district, to be designated "Queen's County District," and return two members; that "King's County" shall constitute one district, to be designated "King's County District," and return two members; that the election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for such Electoral Districts shall be held within three calendar months from the day of the admission of the said Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada; that all laws which at the date of this Order in Council relating to the qualification of any person to be elected or sit or vote as a member of the House of Assembly of the said Island, and relating to the qualifications or disqualifications of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers and Poll Clerks, and their powers and duties, and relating to Polling Divisions within the said Island, and relating to the proceedings at elections, and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections, and the proceedings incidental thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of the members, and to the execution of new writs, in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, and to all other matters connected with or incidental to elections of members to serve in the House of Assembly of the said Island, shall apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons for the Electoral Districts situate in the said Island of Prince Edward.

And the Right Honourable Earl of Kimberley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is to give the necessary directions herein, accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

SCHEDULE.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That during the present Session of Parliament we have taken into consideration the subject of the admission of the

the Colony of Prince Edward Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada, and have resolved that it is expedient that such admission should be effected at as early a date as may be found practicable under the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, on the conditions hereinafter set forth, which have been agreed upon with the Delegates from the said Colony that is to say:—

That Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward Island at the time of the Union;

That in consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well as the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward Island, that Colony shall, on entering the Union, be entitled to incur a debt equal to fifty dollars per head of its population, as shewn by the Census Returns of 1871, that is to say: four millions seven hundred and one thousand and fifty dollars;

That Prince Edward Island not having incurred debts equal to the sum mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments, in advance, from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the difference, from time to time, between the actual amount of its indebtedness and the amount of indebtedness authorized as aforesaid, viz., four millions seven hundred and one thousand and fifty dollars;

That Prince Edward Island shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt and liabilities at the date of the Union, may exceed four millions seven hundred and one thousand and fifty dollars and shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on such excess;

That as the Government of Prince Edward Island holds no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoys no revenue from that source for the construction and maintenance of local works, the Dominion Government shall pay by half-yearly instalments, in advance, to the Government of Prince Edward Island, forty-five thousand dollars per annum, less interest at five per centum per annum, upon any sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars which the Dominion Government may advance to the Prince Edward Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors;

That in consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of Canada of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall

shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward Island, for the support of its Government and Legislature, that is to say, thirty thousand dollars, and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population, as shown by the Census returns of 1871, viz., 94,021, both by half-yearly payments in advance—such grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population of the Island as may be shown by each subsequent decennial Census, until the population amounts to four hundred thousand, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next Census shall be taken in the year 1881;

That the Dominion Government shall assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz.:—

The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;

The salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court and of the District or County Courts when established;

The charges in respect of the Department of Customs; The Postal Department;

The protection of the Fisheries;

The provision for the Militia;

The Lighthouses, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals;

The Geological Survey;

The Penitentiary;

Efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, Winter and Summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion;

The maintenance of telegraphic communication between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion;

And such other charges as may be incident to, and connected with, the services which by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces;

That the railways under contract and in course of construction for the Government of the Island, shall be the property of Canada;

That the new building in which are held the Law Courts, Registry Office, etc., shall be transferred to Canada, on the payment of sixty-nine thousand dollars. The purchase to include the land on which the building stands, and a suitable space of ground in addition, for yard room, etc.;

That the Steam Dredge Boat in course of construction, shall be taken by the Dominion, at a cost not exceeding twenty-two thousand dollars;

That the Steam Ferry Boat owned by the Government of the Island, and used as such, shall remain the property of the Island;

That the population of Prince Edward Island having been increased by fifteen thousand or upwards since the year 1861, the Island shall be represented in the House of Commons of Canada by six Members; the representation to be readjusted, from time to time, under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867;

That the constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue, as at the time of the Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act, and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the Union shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected;

That the provisions in the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be especially applicable to, and only to affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island, in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of Prince Edward Island had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

That the Union shall take place on such day as Her Majesty may direct by Order in Council, on Addresses to that effect from the House of Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of the Colony of Prince Edward Island, under the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, and that the Electoral Districts for which, the time within which, and the laws and provisions under which, the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for such Electoral Districts shall be held, shall be such as the said Houses of the Legislature of the said Colony of Prince Edward Island may specify in their said Addresses.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions hereinbefore set forth.

(Signed)

JAMES COCKBURN,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
20th May, 1873.

The
R.S., 1927.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That on the sixteenth day of May, instant, His Excellency the Governor General transmitted for our information a copy of the minutes of a Conference between a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada and certain Delegates from the Colony of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the Union of the said Colony with the Dominion of Canada, and of the Resolutions adopted by them, as the basis of such Union, which are in the following words, that is to say:—

(*Here follows a statement of the conditions of Union as set forth in the Address of the House of Commons, Supra, pages 89, 90 and 91.*)

The House of Commons having in the present Session of the Parliament of the Dominion passed an Address to Your Majesty, praying that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions set forth in the above-mentioned Resolutions.

Wherefore, we, the Senate of Canada, fully concurring in the terms and conditions expressed in the Address of the House of Commons, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased, by and with the advice of Your Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada.

(Signed)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Speaker of the Senate.

THE SENATE, May 21, 1873.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, and pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under

under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions expressed in certain Resolutions recently passed by Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and also by the Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which said Resolutions are as follows:—

(Here follows a statement of the conditions of Union as set forth in the Address of the House of Commons, supra.)

That for the first election of members to be returned by this Island for the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, this Island shall be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:—That “Prince County” shall constitute one district and return two members; that “Queen’s County” shall constitute one district, and return two members; that “King’s County” shall constitute one district, and return two members; that the first election for members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, shall take place within three calendar months after this Island shall be admitted, and become part of the Dominion of Canada; and we further humbly pray, that all laws which at the date of the Order in Council, by which the said Island of Prince Edward shall be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, relating to the qualification of any person to be elected to sit or vote as a member of the House of Assembly of the said Island, and relating to the qualifications or disqualifications of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers and poll clerks, and their powers and duties, and relating to polling divisions within the said Island, and relating to the proceedings at elections, and to the period during which such election may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of members, and to the execution of new writs, in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, and all other matters connected with or incidental to elections of members to serve in the House of Assembly of the said Island, shall apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons for the Electoral Districts, situated in the said Island of Prince Edward.

(Signed) DONALD MONTGOMERY,
President.

COMMITTEE ROOM, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
May 28, 1873.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, and pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, under the provisions of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of the British North America Act, 1867, to admit Prince Edward Island into the Union or Dominion of Canada, on the terms and conditions expressed in certain Resolutions recently passed by the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and also by the Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, which said Resolutions are as follows:—

(Here follows a statement of the conditions of Union as set forth in the Address of the House of Commons, supra, and the Address concludes with a paragraph identical with the last paragraph of the Address of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, supra.)

(Signed) STANISLAUS F. PERRY,
Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 28, 1873.

THE ALBERTA ACT.

4 AND 5 EDWARD VII, CHAPTER 3.

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Alberta.

[Assented to 20th July, 1905.]

Whereas in and by the British North America Act, 1871, Preamble. being chapter 28 of the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the session thereof held in the 34th and 35th years of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province, and for its representation in the said Parliament of Canada;

And whereas it is expedient to establish as a province the territory hereinafter described, and to make provision for the government thereof and the representation thereof in the Parliament of Canada: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Alberta Act.

Short title.

2. The territory comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say,—commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys; thence westerly along the said international boundary to the eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia to the northeast corner of the said province; thence easterly along the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system; thence southerly along the said fourth meridian to the point of commencement,—is hereby established as a province of the Dominion of Canada, to be called and known as the province of Alberta.

Province of Alberta formed; its boundaries.

3.

R.S., 1927.

**B.N.A. Acts,
1867 to 1886,
to apply.**

3. The provisions of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, shall apply to the province of Alberta in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the provinces heretofore comprised in the Dominion, as if the said province of Alberta had been one of the provinces originally united, except in so far as varied by this Act and except such provisions as are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment, may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more and not the whole of the said provinces.

Representation in the Senate.

4. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members: Provided that such representation may, after the completion of the next decennial census, be from time to time increased to six by the Parliament of Canada.

Representation in the House of Commons.

5. The said province and the province of Saskatchewan shall, until the termination of the Parliament of Canada existing at the time of the first readjustment hereinafter provided for, continue to be represented in the House of Commons as provided by chapter 60 of the statutes of 1903, each of the electoral districts defined in that part of the schedule to the said Act which relates to the Northwest Territories, whether such district is wholly in one of the said provinces, or partly in one and partly in the other of them, being represented by one member.

**Readjust-
ment after
next quin-
quennial
census.**

6. Upon the completion of the next quinquennial census for the said province, the representation thereof shall forthwith be readjusted by the Parliament of Canada in such manner that there shall be assigned to the said province such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such quinquennial census as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec as ascertained at the then last decennial census; and in the computation of the number of members for the said province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded, and a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be deemed equivalent to the whole number, and such readjustment shall take effect upon the termination of the Parliament then existing.

**Subsequent
readjust-
ments.**

2. The representation of the said province shall thereafter be readjusted from time to time according to the provisions of section 51 of the British North America Act, 1867.

**Election of
members
House of
Commons.**

7. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualifications of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons and the proceedings at and in connection

connection with elections of such members shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be those prescribed by law at the time this Act comes into force with respect to such elections in the Northwest Territories.

8. The Executive Council of the said province shall be composed of such persons, under such designations, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit. Executive Council.

9. Unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the said province otherwise directs, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the seat of government of the said province shall be at Edmonton. Seat of Government.

10. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council thereof, or in conjunction with that Council or with any member or members thereof, or by the said Lieutenant-Governor individually, shall, so far as they are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act in relation to the government of the said province, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said province, with the advice or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council of the said province or any member or members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the said province. Powers of Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, as soon as may be after this Act comes into force, adopt and provide a Great Seal of the said province, and may, from time to time, change such seal. Great Seal.

12. There shall be a Legislature for the said province consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and one House to be styled the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. Legislature.

13. Until the said Legislature otherwise provides, the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of twenty-five members, to be elected to represent the electoral divisions defined in the schedule to this Act. Legislative Assembly.

14. Until the said Legislature otherwise determines, all the provisions of the law with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories and the election of members thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Legislative Assembly of the said province and the elections of members thereof respectively. Election of members of Assembly.

15.

R.S., 1927.

Wrts for
first election.

15. The writs for the election of the members of the first Legislative Assembly of the said province shall be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and made returnable within six months after this Act comes into force.

Laws, courts
and officers
continued.

16. All laws and all orders and regulations made thereunder, so far as they are not inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, or as to which this Act contains no provision intended as a substitute therefor, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers, authorities and functions, and all officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, existing immediately before the coming into force of this Act in the territory hereby established as the province of Alberta, shall continue in the said province as if this Act and The Saskatchewan Act had not been passed; subject, nevertheless, except with respect to such as are enacted by or existing under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the said province, according to the authority of the Parliament, or of the said Legislature: Provided that all powers, authorities and functions which, under any law, order or regulation were, before the coming into force of this Act, vested in or exercisable by any public officer or functionary of the Northwest Territories shall be vested in and exercisable in and for the said province by like public officers and functionaries of the said province when appointed by competent authority.

Proviso.

Province
may abolish
Supreme
Court of
N.W.T.

2. The Legislature of the province may, for all purposes affecting or extending to the said province, abolish the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and the offices, both judicial and ministerial, thereof, and the jurisdiction, powers and authority belonging or incident to the said court: Provided that, if, upon such abolition, the Legislature constitutes a superior court of criminal jurisdiction, the procedure in criminal matters then obtaining in respect of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories shall, until otherwise provided by competent authority, continue to apply to such superior court, and that the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time declare all or any part of such procedure to be inapplicable to such superior court.

Proviso.

As to
certain
corporations
in N.W.T.

3. All societies or associations incorporated by or under the authority of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act which include within their objects the regulation of the practice of or the right to practise any profession or trade in the Northwest Territories, such as the legal or the medical

cal profession, dentistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and the like, shall continue, subject, however, to be dissolved and abolished by order of the Governor in Council, and each of such societies shall have power to arrange for and effect the payment of its debts and liabilities, and the division, disposition or transfer of its property.

4. Every joint-stock company lawfully incorporated by or under the authority of any ordinance of the Northwest Territories shall be subject to the legislative authority of the province of Alberta if—

As to joint-stock companies.

- (a) the head office or the registered office of such company is at the time of the coming into force of this Act situate in the province of Alberta; and
- (b) the powers and objects of such company are such as might be conferred by the Legislature of the said province and not expressly authorized to be executed in any part of the Northwest Territories beyond the limits of the said province.

17. Section 93 of The British North America Act, 1867, Education. shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said section 93, of the following paragraph:—

“1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public or separate school as provided for in the said ordinances.”

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29 or any Act passed in amendment thereof, or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

3. Where the expression “by law” is employed in paragraph 3 of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30, and where the expression “at the Union” is employed, in the said paragraph 3, it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force.

18. The following amounts shall be allowed as an annual subsidy to the province of Alberta and shall be paid by the Government of Canada, by half-yearly instalments in advance, to the said province, that is to say,—

- (a) for the support of the Government and Legislature, For government.
fifty thousand dollars;

(b)
R.S., 1927.

In proportion to population.

(b) on an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand, at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—a census of the said province shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general census of one thousand nine hundred and one, and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census; and whenever the population, by any such census or estimate, exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased accordingly, and so on until the population has reached eight hundred thousand souls.

Annual payment to province.

19. Inasmuch as the said province is not in debt, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum of four hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the sum of eight million one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Compensation to province for public lands.

20. Inasmuch as the said province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada to the province by half-yearly payments, in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:—

The population of the said province being assumed to be at present two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches four hundred thousand, shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches eight hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Further compensation.

2. As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, there shall be paid by Canada to the province annually by half-yearly payments, in advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

21.

21. All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties ^{Property in lands, etc.} incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the province under The Northwest Irrigation Act, 1898, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said province with the substitution therein of the said province for the Northwest Territories.

22. All properties and assets of the Northwest Territories shall be divided equally between the said province and the province of Saskatchewan, and the two provinces shall be jointly and equally responsible for all debts and liabilities of the Northwest Territories: Provided that, if any difference arises as to the division and adjustment of such properties, assets, debts and liabilities, such difference shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each province, and the third by the Governor in Council. The selection of such arbitrators shall not be made until the Legislatures of the provinces have met, and the arbitrator chosen by Canada shall not be resident of either province.

23. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to the Crown.

24. The powers hereby granted to the said province shall be exercised subject to the provisions of section 16 of the contract set forth in the schedule to chapter 1 of the statutes of 1881, being an Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

25. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

SCHEDULE.

(Section 13.)

The province of Alberta shall be divided into twenty-five electoral divisions which shall respectively comprise and consist of the parts and portions of the province herein-after described.

In the following descriptions where "meridians between ranges" and "boundaries of townships" or "boundaries of sections"

sections" are referred to as the boundaries of electoral divisions, these expressions mean the meridians, boundaries of townships or boundaries of sections, as the case may be, in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of surveys, and include the extension thereof in accordance with the said system.

Names and Descriptions of Divisions.

(1) The electoral division of Medicine Hat, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Alberta by the north boundary of the 38th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 38th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the southern boundary of the said province of Alberta; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Alberta to the south-east corner thereof; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the said province of Alberta to the point of commencement.

(2) The electoral division of Cardston, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the southern boundary of the said province of Alberta where it is intersected by the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 5th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 5th township to the St. Mary river; thence along the St. Mary river up stream to the south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve; thence westerly along the said south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve to the meridian between the 27th and 28th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 27th and 28th ranges to the north boundary of the 2nd township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 2nd townships to the meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges to the southern shore of the Waterton Lakes; thence in a westerly and southerly direction and following the southerly and eastern shores of the said Waterton Lakes to the southern boundary of the said province of Alberta; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Alberta to the point of commencement.

(3) The electoral division of Lethbridge, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the

the north boundary of the 5th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 14th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 14th townships to the Bow river; thence along the Bow river up stream to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 19th townships to the meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges to the Belly river; thence along the Belly river down stream to the St. Mary river; thence along the St. Mary river up stream to the north boundary of the 5th township; thence easterly along the north boundary of the 5th townships to the point of commencement.

(4) The electoral division of Macleod, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve where it is intersected by the St. Mary river; thence along the said St. Mary river down stream to the Belly river; thence along the said Belly river up stream to its most northerly intersection with the meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges to the north boundary of the 14th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 14th townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 11th township to the 5th meridian; thence southerly along the said 5th meridian to the north boundary of the 10th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 10th township to the meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges to the north boundary of the 8th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 8th township to the west boundary of the Peigan Indian Reserve; thence southerly along the said west boundary of the Peigan Indian Reserve to the south-west corner of the said Peigan Indian Reserve; thence easterly along the south boundary of the said Peigan Indian Reserve to the south-east corner of the said Reserve; thence in a straight line south-easterly to the north-east corner of section 14 in the 6th township in the 27th range, west of the 4th meridian; thence along the north boundary of section 13 in the said 6th township and in the 27th range to the meridian between the 26th and 27th ranges west of the

4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 26th and 27th ranges to the Belly river; thence along the Belly river up stream to the south boundary of the said Blood Indian Reserve; thence easterly along the said south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve to the point of commencement.

(5) The electoral division of Pincher Creek, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the southern boundary of the said province of Alberta, where it is intersected by the eastern shore of the Waterton lakes, thence northerly and easterly and along the said eastern shores and the southern shores of the Waterton lakes to the meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges to the north boundary of the 2nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 2nd townships to the meridian between the 27th and 28th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 27th and 28th ranges to the south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve; thence westerly along the said south boundary of the Blood Indian Reserve to the Belly river; thence along the said Belly River down stream to the meridian between the 26th and 27th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 26th and 27th ranges to the northeast corner of section 13 in the 6th township in the said 27th range; thence westerly along the north boundary of the said section 13 to the northeast corner of section 14 in the said 6th township in the 27th range; thence in a straight line northwesterly to the southeast corner of the Peigan Indian Reserve; thence westerly along the south boundary of the said Peigan Indian Reserve to the southwest corner of the said Indian Reserve; thence northerly along the west boundary of the said Indian Reserve to the north boundary of the 8th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 8th townships to the meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 29th and 30th ranges to the north boundary of the 10th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 10th township to the 5th meridian; thence northerly along the said 5th meridian to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the western boundary of the said province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the southern boundary of the said

said province of Alberta; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Alberta to the point of commencement.

(6) The electoral district of Gleichen, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the northern boundary of the 14th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 28th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 28th townships to the meridian between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, west of the 5th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, to north boundary of the 22nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 22nd townships to the Bow river; thence along the said Bow river down stream to the north boundary of the 14th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 14th townships to the point of commencement;—excepting and reserving out of the said electoral division the city of Calgary, as incorporated by ordinances of the North-west Territories.

(7) The electoral division of Calgary City, comprising the city of Calgary as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories.

(8) The electoral division of Rosebud, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 28th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 33rd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 33rd townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 28th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 28th townships to the point of commencement.

(9) The electoral division of High River, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 14th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 22nd and 23rd ranges to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 19th townships to the Bow river; thence along the said Bow river upstream

stream to the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 22nd townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 14th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 14th townships to the point of commencement.

(10) The electoral division of Banff, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 5th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 2nd and 3rd ranges to the north boundary of the 28th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 28th townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 22nd townships to the point of commencement.

(11) The electoral division of Innisfail, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 33rd township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of section twenty-four in the 36th township; thence westerly along the section line which bounds on the north the section comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 36th townships to the Red Deer river, in the 28th range, west of the 4th meridian; thence along the said Red Deer river down stream to the north boundary of section twenty-two, in the 37th township; thence westerly along the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 37th townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 33rd township; thence easterly along the north boundary of the 33rd townships to the point of commencement.

(12) The electoral division of Red Deer, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of section 24, in the 36th township; thence

thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the said north boundary of the 38th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 38th townships to where the said north boundary of the 38th townships is intersected by the Red Deer river in the 26th range, west of the 4th meridian; thence along the said Red Deer river up stream to the Blindman river; thence along the said Blindman river up stream to the north boundary of the 39th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 39th townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the North Saskatchewan river up stream to the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 37th townships; thence easterly along the said section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 37th townships to the Red Deer river; thence along the Red Deer river up stream to the north boundary of section twenty, in the 36th township; thence easterly along the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the said 36th townships to the point of commencement.

(13) The electoral division of Vermilion, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the eastern boundary of the province of Alberta where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 38th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Alberta to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the North Saskatchewan river up stream to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 54th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 54th townships to the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of section twenty-four, in the 47th township; thence easterly along the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 38th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 38th townships to the point of commencement.

(14) The electoral division of Lacombe, bounded as follows:—

Commencing

R.S., 1927.

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 38th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 41st township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 41st townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 39th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 39th townships to the Blindman river; thence along the said Blindman river down stream to the Red Deer river; thence along the said Red Deer river down stream to the north boundary of the 38th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 38th townships to the point of commencement.

(15) The electoral division of Ponoka, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 41st township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 44th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 44th townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 41st township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 41st townships to the point of commencement.

(16) The electoral division of Wetaskiwin, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 44th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th township; thence westerly along the said section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 44th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 44th townships to the point of commencement.

(17) The electoral division of Leduc, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th townships;

ships; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of the 50th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 50th townships to where the said north boundary of the 50th townships first intersects the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the North Saskatchewan river up stream to the section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th township; thence easterly along the said section line which bounds on the north the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 47th townships to the point of commencement.

(18) The electoral division of Strathcona, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 50th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of the 53rd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 53rd townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 50th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 50th townships to the point of commencement.

(19) The electoral division of Stonyplain, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 53rd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 53rd township to the rear line of lots fronting on the east side of the Sturgeon river in the Saint Albert settlement; thence in a southerly and westerly direction and along the said rear line to Big lake; thence in a westerly direction and along the southerly, westerly and northerly shores of Big lake to the southwest corner of lot D in the Saint Albert settlement, thence westerly and along the southerly limits of lots E, F, G, H and I in the said Saint Albert settlement to the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve Chief Michel Calahoo; thence westerly along the south boundary of the said Indian Reserve to the south-west corner thereof; thence northerly along the west boundary of the said Indian Reserve to the north boundary of the 54th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 54th townships to the 5th meridian; thence northerly along the said 5th meridian to the south boundary of the Indian Reserve Chief Alexander; thence westerly along the south boundary of the Indian Reserve Chief Alexander to the south-west

west corner of the said reserve; thence northerly along the west boundary of the said Reserve Chief Alexander to the north boundary of the 55th township; thence westerly along the north boundary of the 55th townships to the western boundary of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction and along the said western boundary of the province of Alberta to the section line which forms the north boundary of the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 37th township; thence easterly along the said section line which forms the north boundary of the sections comprising the most southerly two-thirds of the 37th townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river down stream to its most northerly intersection with the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the point of commencement.

(20) The electoral division of Edmonton City, comprising the city of Edmonton as incorporated by ordinance of the North-west Territories.

(21) The electoral division of Victoria, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the 4th meridian where it is intersected by the North Saskatchewan river; thence northerly along the said 4th meridian to the north boundary of the 70th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 70th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 58th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 58th townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 53rd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 53rd township to the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of the 54th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 54th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river down stream to the point of commencement.

(22) The electoral division of Sturgeon, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by the

the north boundary of the 58th township; thence north-
erly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th
ranges to the north boundary of the 70th township; thence
westerly along the said north boundary of the 70th town-
ships to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges,
west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said
meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the North
Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Sas-
katchewan river down stream to the north boundary of
the 58th township; thence easterly along the said north
boundary of the 58th townships to the point of commence-
ment. Excepting and reserving out of the said electoral
division the city of Edmonton as incorporated by ordin-
ance of the North-west Territories.

(23) The electoral division of Saint Albert, bounded as
follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 24th and 25th
ranges, west of the 4th meridian, where it is intersected by
the north boundary of the 53rd township; thence north-
erly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th
ranges west of the 4th meridian to the north boundary of
the 70th township; thence westerly along the said north
boundary of the 70th townships to the western boundary
of the province of Alberta; thence in a southerly direction
and along the said western boundary of the province of
Alberta to the north boundary of the 55th township;
thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 55th
township to the Indian Reserve Chief Alexander; thence
southerly along the western boundary of the said Indian
Reserve Chief Alexander to the south-west corner of the
said reserve; thence easterly along the south boundary of
the said Indian Reserve Chief Alexander to the 5th meri-
dian; thence southerly along the said 5th meri-
dian to the north boundary of the 54th township; thence
easterly along the said north boundary of the 54th town-
ship to the west boundary of the Indian Reserve Chief
Michel Calahoo; thence southerly along the west bound-
ary of the said Indian Reserve Chief Michel Calahoo to the
south-west corner thereof; thence easterly along the south
boundary of the said Indian Reserve Chief Michel Cala-
hoo to the south-east corner thereof; thence in an easterly
direction and along the southern limit of lots I, H, G, F,
and E, in the Saint Albert settlement to the south-west
corner of lot D in the said settlement; thence along the
westerly and southerly shores of Big Lake in a westerly,
southerly and easterly direction to the rear line of lot 55
in the said Saint Albert settlement; thence in an easterly
direction and along the rear line of lots fronting on the east
side of the Sturgeon River in the said Saint Albert settle-
ment

ment to the north boundary of the 53rd township; thence easterly along the north boundary of the 53rd township to the point of commencement.

(24) The electoral division of Peace River, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges, west of the 5th meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 70th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of the 80th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 80th townships to the meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, west of the 5th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges to the north boundary of the 92nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 92nd townships to the meridian between the 20th and 21st ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 20th and 21st ranges to the northern boundary of the province of Alberta; thence westerly along the said northern boundary of the province of Alberta to the north-west corner of the said province; thence in a southerly direction and along the western boundary of the said province of Alberta to the north boundary of the 70th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 70th townships to the point of commencement.

(25) The electoral division of Athabaska, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the eastern boundary of the province of Alberta where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 70th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Alberta to the northern boundary of the said province; thence westerly along the said northern boundary of the province of Alberta to the meridian between the 20th and 21st ranges, west of the 4th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 20th and 21st ranges to the north boundary of the 92nd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 92nd townships to the meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, west of the 5th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, west of the 5th meridian to the north boundary of the 80th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 80th townships to the meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges, west of the 5th meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 19th and 20th ranges to the north boundary of the 70th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 70th townships to the point of commencement.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ACT

4-5 EDWARD VII., CHAPTER 42

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan

[Assented to 20th July, 1905.]

Whereas in and by the *British North America Act, 1871*, Preamble. being chapter 28 of the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the session thereof held in the 34th and 35th years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province and for its representation in the said Parliament of Canada;

And whereas it is expedient to establish as a province the territory hereinafter described, and to make provisions for the government thereof and the representation thereof in the Parliament of Canada: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Saskatchewan Act. Short title.
2. The territory comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say,—commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the west boundary of the province of Manitoba, thence northerly along the said west boundary of the province of Manitoba to the northwest corner of the said province of Manitoba; thence continuing northerly along the centre of the road allowance between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth ranges west of the principal meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys, as the said road allowance may hereafter be defined in accordance with the said system, to the second meridian in the said system of Dominion lands surveys, as the same may hereafter be defined in accordance with the said system; thence northerly along the said second meridian to the sixtieth degree of north latitude; thence westerly along the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the fourth Province of Saskatchewan formed; its boundaries.

fourth meridian in the said system of Dominion lands surveys, as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system; thence southerly along the said fourth meridian to the said international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America; thence easterly along the said international boundary to the point of commencement,—is hereby established as a province of the Dominion of Canada, to be called and known as the province of Saskatchewan.

B.N.A. Acts,
1867 to 1886,
to apply.

3. The provisions of the *British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886*, shall apply to the province of Saskatchewan in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the provinces heretofore comprised in the Dominion, as if the said province of Saskatchewan had been one of the provinces originally united, except in so far as varied by this Act and except such provisions as are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be, specially applicable to or only to affect one or more and not the whole of the said provinces.

Representation
in the
Senate.

4. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members: Provided that such representation may, after the completion of the next decennial census, be from time to time increased to six by the Parliament of Canada.

Representation
in the
House of
Commons.

5. The said province and the province of Alberta shall, until the termination of the Parliament of Canada existing at the time of the first readjustment hereinafter provided for, continue to be represented in the House of Commons as provided by chapter 60 of the statutes of 1903, each of the electoral districts defined in that part of the schedule to the said Act which relates to the Northwest Territories, whether such district is wholly in one of the said provinces, or partly in one and partly in the other of them, being represented by one member.

Readjust-
ment after
next quin-
quennial
census.

6. Upon the completion of the next quinquennial census for the said province, the representation thereof shall forthwith be readjusted by the Parliament of Canada in such manner that there shall be assigned to the said province such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such quinquennial census as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec as ascertained at the then last decennial census; and in the computation of the number of members for the said province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for

entitling

entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded, and a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be deemed equivalent to the whole number, and such readjustment shall take effect upon the termination of the Parliament then existing.

2. The representation of the said province shall thereafter be readjusted from time to time according to the provisions of section 51 of The British North America Act, 1867. Subsequent readjustments.

7. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualifications of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons and the proceedings at and in connection with elections of such members shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be those prescribed by law at the time this Act comes into force with respect to such elections in the Northwest Territories. Election of members of House of Commons.

8. The Executive Council of the said province shall be composed of such persons, under such designations, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit. Executive Council.

9. Unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the said province otherwise directs, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the seat of government of the said province shall be at Regina. Seat of Government.

10. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, with the advice, or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, or in conjunction with that Council or with any member or members thereof, or by the said Lieutenant-Governor individually, shall, so far as they are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act in relation to the government of the said province, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said province, with the advice or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council of the said province or any member or members thereof, or by the Lieutenant-Governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the Legislature of the said province. Powers of Lieutenant Governor and Council.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, as soon as may be after this Act comes into force, adopt and provide a Great Seal of the said province, and may, from time to time change such seal. Great Seal.

12.

R.S., 1927.

Legislature.

12. There shall be a legislature for the said province consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and one House, to be styled the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

Legislative Assembly.

13. Until the said Legislature otherwise provides, the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of twenty-five members, to be elected to represent the electoral divisions defined in the schedule to this Act.

Election of members of Assembly.

14. Until the said Legislature otherwise determines, all the provisions of the law with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories and the election of members thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Legislative Assembly of the said province and the election of members thereof respectively.

Writs for first election.

15. The writs for the election of the members of the first Legislative Assembly of the said province shall be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor and made returnable within six months after this Act comes into force.

Laws, courts and officers continued.

16. All laws and all orders and regulations made thereunder, so far as they are not inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, or as to which this Act contains no provision intended as a substitute therefor, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers, authorities and functions, and all officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, existing immediately before the coming into force of this Act in the territory hereby established as the province of Saskatchewan, shall continue in the said province as if this Act and The Alberta Act had not been passed; subject, nevertheless, except with respect to such as are enacted by or existing under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the said province, according to the authority of the Parliament or of the said Legislature: Provided that all powers, authorities and functions which under any law, order or regulation were, before the coming into force of this Act, vested in or exercisable by any public officer or functionary of the Northwest Territories shall be vested in and exercisable in and for the said province by like public officers and functionaries of the said province when appointed by competent authority.

Proviso.

2. The Legislature of the province may, for all purposes affecting or extending to the said province, abolish the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and the offices, both judicial and ministerial, thereof, and the jurisdiction,

Province may abolish Supreme Court of N.W.T.

dition, powers and authority belonging or incident to the said court: Provided that, if upon such abolition, the Legislature constitutes a superior court of criminal jurisdiction, the procedure in criminal matters then obtaining in respect of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories shall, until otherwise provided by competent authority, continue to apply to such superior court, and that the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time declare all or any part of such procedure to be inapplicable to such superior court.

3. All societies or associations incorporated by or under the authority of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act which include within their objects the regulation of the practice of, or the right to practise, any profession or trade in the Northwest Territories, such as the legal or the medical profession, dentistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and the like, shall continue, subject, however, to be dissolved and abolished by order of the Governor in Council, and each of such societies shall have power to arrange for and effect the payment of its debts and liabilities, and the division, disposition or transfer of its property.

4. Every joint-stock company lawfully incorporated by or under the authority of any ordinance of the Northwest Territories shall be subject to the legislative authority of the province of Saskatchewan if

- (a) the head office or the registered office of such company is at the time of the coming into force of this Act situate in the province of Saskatchewan; and
- (b) the powers and objects of such company are such as might be conferred by the Legislature of the said province and not expressly authorized to be executed in any part of the Northwest Territories beyond the limits of the said province.

17. Section 93 of the *British North America Act, 1867*, Education. shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said section 93, of the following paragraph:—

“(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public or separate school as provided for in the said ordinances.”

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys

for

R.S., 1927.

As to certain corporations in N.W.T.

As to joint-stock companies.

for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29, or any Act passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

3. Where the expression "by law" is employed in paragraph (3) of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30; and where the expression "at the Union" is employed, in the said paragraph (3), it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force. .

Subsidy to province.

18. The following amounts shall be allowed as an annual subsidy to the province of Saskatchewan, and shall be paid by the Government of Canada, by half-yearly instalments in advance, to the said province, that is to say,—

For government.

(a) for the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars;

In proportion to population.

(b) on an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand, at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—a census of the said province shall be taken in every fifth year reckoning from the general census of one thousand nine hundred and one, and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census; and whenever the population, by any such census or estimate, exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased accordingly, and so on until the population has reached eight hundred thousand souls.

Annual payment to province.

19. Inasmuch as the said province is not in debt, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum of four hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on the sum of eight million one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Compensation to province for public lands.

20. Inasmuch as the said province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada to the province by half-yearly payments, in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:—

The population of the said province being assumed to be at present two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches four hundred thousand, shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches eight hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, ^{Further compensation.} there shall be paid by Canada to the province annually by half-yearly payments, in advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

21. All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties ^{Property in lands, etc.} incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the province under The Northwest Irrigation Act, 1898, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said province with the substitution therein of the said province for the Northwest Territories.

22. All properties and assets of the Northwest Territories shall be divided equally between the said province and the province of Alberta, and the two provinces shall be jointly and equally responsible for all debts and liabilities of the Northwest Territories: Provided that, if any difference arises as to the division and adjustment of such properties, assets, debts and liabilities, such difference shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each province, and the third by the Governor in Council. The selection of such arbitrators shall not be made until the Legislatures of the provinces have met, and the arbitrator chosen by Canada shall not be a resident of either province.

23. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to the Crown.

24.

R.S., 1927.

Provision as
to C.P.R.
Co.

24. The powers hereby granted to the said province shall be exercised subject to the provisions of section 16 of the contract set forth in the schedule to chapter 1 of the statutes of 1881, being an Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Commencement of Act.

25. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

SCHEDULE.

(Section 13.)

The province of Saskatchewan shall be divided into twenty-five electoral divisions which shall respectively comprise and consist of the parts and portions of the province hereinafter described.

In the following descriptions where "meridians between ranges" and "boundaries of townships" or "boundaries of sections" are referred to as the boundaries of electoral divisions, these expressions mean the meridians, boundaries of townships or boundaries of sections, as the case may be, in accordance with the Dominion lands system of surveys, and include the extension thereof in accordance with the said system.

Names and Descriptions of Divisions.

(1) The electoral division of Souris, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the south-east corner of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the east boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 6th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 6th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the point of commencement.

(2) The electoral division of Cannington, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan by the north boundary of the 6th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary

dary of the 6th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 6th townships to the point of commencement.

(3) The electoral division of Moosomin, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan by the north boundary of the 11th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 19th townships to the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said 2nd meridian to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the point of commencement.

(4) The electoral division of Whitewood, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the 2nd meridian where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 11th township; thence northerly along the said 2nd meridian to the north boundary of the 20th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 20th townships to the meridian between the 4th and 5th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 4th and 5th ranges to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the point of commencement.

(5) The electoral division of Grenfell, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 4th and 5th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 11th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 4th and 5th ranges to the north boundary of the 20th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 20th townships to the meridian between the 6th and 7th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 6th and 7th ranges to the north boundary of the 21st township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 21st township to the meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges to the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 22nd township to the meridian between the 8th and 9th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 8th and 9th ranges to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the point of commencement.

(6)

R.S., 1927.

(6) The electoral division of Wolseley, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 8th and 9th ranges west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 11th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 8th and 9th ranges to the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 22nd townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 19th township to the meridian between the 11th and 12th ranges west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 11th and 12th ranges to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 11th townships to the point of commencement.

(7) The electoral division of Saltcoats, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan by the north boundary of the 19th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 34th townships to the meridian between the 3rd and 4th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 3rd and 4th ranges to the north boundary of the 20th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 20th townships to the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said 2nd meridian to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 19th townships to the point of commencement.

(8) The electoral division of Yorkton, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 3rd and 4th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 20th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 3rd and 4th ranges to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 34th townships to the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 22nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 22nd townships to the meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence

thence southerly along the said meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges to the north boundary of the 21st township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 21st township to the meridian between the 6th and 7th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 6th and 7th ranges to the north boundary of the 20th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 20th townships to the point of commencement.

(9) The electoral division of South Qu'Appelle, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 11th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 11th township to the meridian between the 11th and 12th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 11th and 12th ranges to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 19th townships to the meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges to the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the point of commencement.

(10) The electoral division of North Qu'Appelle, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 19th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 10th and 11th ranges to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 34th townships to the meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges to the north boundary of the 19th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 19th townships to the point of commencement.

(11) The electoral division of South Regina, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges to where it is intersected by the

the centre of the track of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence westerly along the said centre of the track of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to where it is first intersected by the north boundary of the 17th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 17th townships to the meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges to the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the point of commencement. Excepting and reserving out of the said electoral division of South Regina all that portion thereof comprised within the limits of the city of Regina as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories.

(12) The electoral division of Regina City, comprising the city of Regina as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories.

(13) The electoral division of Lumsden, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the centre of the track of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 16th and 17th ranges to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 34th townships to the meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges to the point where it is first intersected by the east shore of Last Mountain lake, thence southerly along the said east shore of the said lake to its intersection with the meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges in township 24; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges to the north boundary of the 17th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 17th townships to where it is first intersected by the centre of the track of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along the said centre of the track of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the point of commencement.

(14) The electoral division of Moose Jaw, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; where it is intersected by the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges to the point where the said meridian intersects the east shore of Last Mountain lake in

in township 24; thence northerly along the said east shore of Last Mountain lake to its intersection with the northern boundary of township 26, thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 26th townships to the meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between 7th and 8th ranges to the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the point of commencement;—excepting and reserving out of the said electoral division of Moose Jaw all that portion thereof comprised within the limits of the city of Moose Jaw as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories.

(15) The electoral division of Moose Jaw City, comprising the city of Moose Jaw as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories.

(16) The electoral division of Maple Creek, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian, where it is intersected by the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 7th and 8th ranges to the north boundary of the 26th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 26th township to the western boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence southerly along the said western boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the southern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence easterly along the said southern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the point of commencement.

(17) The electoral division of Humboldt, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan by the north boundary of the 34th township; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 42nd township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 42nd townships to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 34th townships to the point of commencement.

(18) The electoral division of Kinistino, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan by the north boundary of the 42nd township; thence northerly along the said eastern

eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north-east corner of the said province; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the north limit of the Indian Reserve Chief Muskoday; thence easterly along the said north limit of the Indian Reserve Chief Muskoday to the South Saskatchewan river; thence along the South Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 45th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 45th townships to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, to the north boundary of the 42nd township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 42nd townships to the point of commencement.

(19) The electoral division of Prince Albert, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence westerly along the said northern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges to the north boundary of the 47th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 47th townships to the meridian between the first and 2nd ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges to the north boundary of the 46th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 46th townships to the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said 3rd meridian to the South Saskatchewan river; thence along the said South Saskatchewan river down stream to the north limit of the Indian Reserve Chief Muskoday; thence westerly along the said north limit of the Indian Reserve Chief Muskoday to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the point of commencement; excepting and reserving out of the said electoral division all those portions described as follows:—

Firstly, the city of Prince Albert as incorporated by ordinances of the Northwest Territories; and

Secondly, those portions of lots 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Prince Albert settlement which lie to the south of the said city of Prince Albert as incorporated and that portion of the Hudson Bay

reserve

reserve outside of and adjoining the said city on the east and south and which lies to the north of the production in a straight line easterly of the southern boundary of the said lot 82 in the Prince Albert settlement; and

Thirdly, fractional sections 13 and 24 in the 48th township in the 26th range west of the 2nd meridian.

(20) The electoral division of Prince Albert City, comprising:—

Firstly, the city of Prince Albert as incorporated by ordinance of the Northwest Territories; and

Secondly, those portions of lots 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Prince Albert settlement which lie to the south of the said city of Prince Albert as incorporated and that portion of the Hudson Bay reserve outside of and adjoining the said city on the east and south and which lies to the north of the production in a straight line easterly of the southern boundary of the said lot 82 in the Prince Albert settlement; and

Thirdly, fractional sections 13 and 24 in the 48th township in the 26th range west of the 2nd meridian.

(21) The electoral division of Batoche, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 26th township; thence north-easterly along the said meridian between the 23rd and 24th ranges to the north boundary of the 34th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 34th township to the meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges, west of the 2nd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 24th and 25th ranges to the north boundary of the 45th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 45th townships to where it first intersects the South Saskatchewan river; thence along the said South Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 40th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 40th townships to the meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges to the north boundary of the 26th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 26th townships to the point of commencement.

(22) The electoral division of Saskatoon, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges, west of the 3rd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 26th township; thence north-easterly along the said meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges to the north boundary of the 40th township; thence

westerly along the said north boundary of the 40th township to the South Saskatchewan river; thence along the said South Saskatchewan river down stream to the north boundary of the 41st township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 41st townships to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges to the north boundary of the 26th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 26th townships to the point of commencement.

(23) The electoral division of Rosthern bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the north boundary of the 41st township where it is intersected by the South Saskatchewan river; thence along the said South Saskatchewan river down stream to the 3rd meridian; thence northerly along the said 3rd meridian to the north boundary of the 46th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 46th township to the meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 1st and 2nd ranges to the north boundary of the 47th township; thence westerly along the said north boundary of the 47th townships to the meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river up stream to the north boundary of the 41st township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 41st townships to the point of commencement.

(24) The electoral division of Redberry, bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian, where it is intersected by the North Saskatchewan river; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 5th and 6th ranges, to the northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence westerly along the said northern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian; thence southerly along the said meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, to the North Saskatchewan river; thence along the said North Saskatchewan river down stream to the point of commencement.

(25) The electoral division of Battleford, bounded as follows:—

Commencing

Commencing at the meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, west of the 3rd meridian, where it is intersected by the north boundary of the 26th township; thence northerly along the said meridian between the 13th and 14th ranges, to the northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence westerly along the said northern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the western boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence southerly along the said western boundary of the province of Saskatchewan to the north boundary of the 26th township; thence easterly along the said north boundary of the 26th townships to the point of commencement.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1915, 5-6
GEORGE V, CHAPTER 45.

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867.

[19th May, 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council or terms or conditions of union made or approved under the said Acts or in any Act of the Canadian Parliament—

(i) The number of senators provided for under section twenty-one of the British North America Act, 1867, is increased from seventy-two to ninety-six:

(ii) The Divisions of Canada in relation to the constitution of the Senate provided for by section twenty-two of the said Act are increased from three to four, the Fourth Division to comprise the Western Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which four Divisions shall (subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate, as follows:— Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; the Maritime Provinces and Prince Edward Island by twenty-four senators, ten thereof representing Nova Scotia, ten thereof representing New Brunswick, and four thereof representing Prince Edward Island; the Western Provinces by twenty-four senators, six thereof representing Manitoba, six thereof representing British Columbia, six thereof representing Saskatchewan, and six thereof representing Alberta:

(iii) The number of persons whom by section twenty-six of the said Act the Governor General of Canada may, upon the direction of His Majesty the King, add to the Senate is increased from three or six to four or eight, representing equally the four divisions of Canada:

(iv) In case of such addition being at any time made the Governor General of Canada shall not summon any person to the Senate except upon a further like direction by His Majesty the King on the like recommendation

mendation to represent one of the four Divisions until such Division is represented by twenty-four senators and no more:

- (v) The number of senators shall not at any time exceed one hundred and four:
- (vi) The representation in the Senate to which by subsection one hundred and forty-seven of the British North America Act, 1867, Newfoundland would be entitled in case of its admission to the Union is increased from four to six members, and in case of the admission of Newfoundland into the Union, notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in this Act, the normal number of senators shall be one hundred and two, and their maximum number one hundred and ten:
- (vii) Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers of the Canadian Parliament under the British North America Act, 1886.

(2) Paragraphs (i) to (vi) inclusive of subsection (1) of this section shall not take effect before the termination of the now existing Canadian Parliament.

Constitution
of House of
Commons.

2. The British North America Act, 1867, is amended by adding thereto the following section immediately after section fifty-one of the said Act:—

“**51A.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1915, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1916, 6-7
GEORGE V, CHAPTER 19.

An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867. A.D. 1916.

[*1st June, 1916.*]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, or in any Act amending the same, or in any Order in Council, or terms or conditions of Union, made or approved under the said Act, or under any Act of the Canadian Parliament, the term of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada is hereby extended until the seventh day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1916, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1916.

Extension
of duration
of Twelfth
Parliament
of Canada.
30 & 31 Vict.,
c. 3.

APPENDIX

Text, as contained in an Appendix to Correspondence respecting "The Proposed Union of the British North American Provinces" presented to both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, February 8, 1867, comprising (I) "Report of Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec, October 10, 1864, as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies"; (II) "Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, December 4, 1866."

I.—QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the city of Quebec, October 10, 1864, as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies.

1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such Union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces.
2. In the Federation of the British North American Provinces the system of government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces, and secure efficiency, harmony, and permanency in the working of the Union,—would be a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision being made for the admission into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the North-west Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver.
3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connexion with the Mother Country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will permit.
4. The Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution by the Sovereign personally or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.
5. The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.
6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.
7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the Federated Provinces shall be considered as consisting of three divisions:—1st, Upper Canada; 2nd, Lower Canada; 3rd,

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

8. Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 members, Lower Canada by 24 members, and the three Maritime Provinces by 24 members, of which Nova Scotia shall have 10, New Brunswick 10, and Prince Edward Island four members.

9. The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of four members.

10. The North-west Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver shall be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

11. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life; if any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

12. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 30 years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities, but in the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island the property may be either real or personal.

13. If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same shall be determined by the Council.

14. The first selection of the Members of the Legislative Council shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve. Such Members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective Local Governments; and in such nomination due regard shall be had to the claims of the Members of the Legislative Council of the opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may as nearly as possible be fairly represented.

15. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the Members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

16. Each of the 24 Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the 24 electoral divisions mentioned in Schedule A. of Chapter 1st of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the division he is appointed to represent.

17. The basis of Representation in the House of Commons shall be population, as determined by the official census every 10 years; and the number of Members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada.....	82
Lower Canada.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15
Newfoundland.....	8
and Prince Edward Island.....	5

18. Until the official census of 1871 has been made up, there shall be no change in the number of Representatives from the several sections.

19. Immediately after the completion of the census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial census thereafter, the representation from each section in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population.

20. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned 65 Members, and each of the other sections shall at each re-adjustment receive for the 10 years then next succeeding, the number of members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the census last taken by having 65 members.

21. No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any section unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union to the extent of five per centum.

22. In computing at each decennial period the number of Members to which each section is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered unless when exceeding one-half the number entitling to a Member, in which case a Member shall be given for each such fractional part.

23. The Legislature of each Province shall divide such Province into the proper number of constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of them.

24. The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the electoral districts for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled, in any manner such Legislature may think fit.

25. The number of Members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament, regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

26. Until provisions are made by the General Parliament all the laws which at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union are in force in the Provinces respectively relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a Member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively—and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers and their powers and duties—and relating to the proceedings at elections,—and to the period during which such elections may be continued,—and relating to the trial of controverted elections, and the proceedings incident thereto,—and relating to the vacating of seats of Members,—and the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution,—shall respectively apply to elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

27. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same, and no longer, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

28. There shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of 12 calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

29. The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good Government of the Federated Provinces (saving the Sovereignty of England), and especially Laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coal and other minerals.
4. The imposition and regulation of Excise Duties.
5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of Taxation.
6. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
7. Postal service.
8. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any Province.
9. Lines of Steamships between the Federated Provinces and other Countries.
10. Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.

11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
12. The Census.
13. Militia—Military and Naval Service and Defence.
14. Beacons, Buoys, and Lighthouses.
15. Navigation and Shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
18. Ferries between any Province and a Foreign Country, or between any two Provinces.
19. Currency and Coinage.
20. Banking, incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.
21. Savings Banks.
22. Weights and Measures.
23. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal Tender.
26. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
27. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
28. Copyrights.
29. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians.
30. Naturalization and Aliens.
31. Marriage and Divorce.
32. The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal matters.
33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
34. The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.
35. Immigration.
36. Agriculture.
37. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.
30. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Federated Provinces, as part of the British Empire, to Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between Great Britain and such Countries.
31. The General Parliament may also from time to time establish additional Courts, and the General Government

may appoint Judges and Officers thereof, when the same shall appear necessary or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of Parliament.

32. All Courts, Judges, and Officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be Courts, Judges, and Officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the Judges of the Superior Courts in each Province and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the Consolidation of the Laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces appointed by the General Government shall be selected from their respective Bars.

35. The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Bar of Lower Canada.

36. The Judges of the Court of Admiralty now receiving salaries shall be paid by the General Government.

37. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable only on the Address of both Houses of Parliament.

Local Government

38. For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure; such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause, such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by Messages to both Houses of Parliament, within the first week of the first Session afterwards.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor of each Province shall be paid by the General Government.

40. In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor thereof.

41. The Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such Province shall provide.

42. The Local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their Constitution from time to time.

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make Laws respecting the following subjects:

1. Direct Taxation and the imposition of Duties on the export of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coals and other Minerals.
2. Borrowing Money on the credit of the Province.
3. The establishment and tenure of Local Offices, and the appointment and payment of Local Officers.
4. Agriculture.
5. Immigration.
6. Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools at the time when the Union goes into operation.
7. The sale and management of Public Lands, excepting Lands belonging to the General Government.
8. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
9. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Penitentiaries, and of Public and Reformatory Prisons.
10. The establishment, maintenance, and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions.
11. Municipal Institutions.
12. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences.
13. Local Works.
14. The Incorporation of private or local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.
15. Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.
16. Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.
17. The Administration of Justice, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of the Courts, both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including also the Procedure in Civil Matters.
18. And generally all matters of a private or local nature, not assigned to the General Parliament.
44. The power of respiting, reprieving, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

Miscellaneous

45. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void as far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

46. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts of Lower Canada.

47. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

48. All bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or the House of Assembly, as the case may be.

49. The House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose, not first recommended by Message of the Governor-General or the Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be, during the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is passed.

50. Any bill of the General Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's assent, and any bill of the Local Legislatures may in like manner be reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General.

51. Any bill passed by the General Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto, and in like manner any bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor-General within one year after the passing thereof.

52. The seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

53. Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the seat of the Local Government in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the seats of the Local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

Property and Liabilities

54. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities for money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as herein-after mentioned, shall belong to the General Government.

55. The following public works and property of each Province shall belong to the General Government, to wit:—

1. Canals;
2. Public harbours;
3. Lighthouses and piers;
4. Steamboats, dredges, and public vessels;
5. River and lake improvements;
6. Railway and railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies;
7. Military roads;
8. Custom houses, post offices, and other public buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments;
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance property;
10. Armouries, drill sheds, military clothing, and munitions of war; and
11. Lands set apart for public purposes.

56. All lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situate; subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

57. All sums due from purchasers or lessees of such lands, mines, or minerals at the time of the Union shall also belong to the local Governments.

58. All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of any Province as are assumed by the Local Governments shall also belong to those Governments respectively.

59. The several Provinces shall retain all other public property therein subject to the right of the General Government to assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or the defence of the country.

60. The General Government shall assume all the debts and liabilities of each Province.

61. The debt of Canada not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not exceed at the time of the Union. \$62,500,000

Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding.....	8,000,000
And New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding.....	7,000,000

62. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their debts at the date of Union less than \$8,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is herein-after provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the foregoing

Resolution being in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government. Provided always, that the powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures shall be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

63. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government the interest at five per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

64. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation, an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the population, as established by the census of 1861, the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000. Such aid shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province.

65. The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of 10 years from the time when the Union takes effect an additional allowance of \$63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province. But that so long as the liability of that Province remains under \$7,000,-000, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the \$63,000.

66. In consideration of the surrender to the General Government by Newfoundland of all its rights in mines and minerals, and of all the ungranted and unoccupied lands of the Crown, it is agreed that the sum of \$150,000 shall each year be paid to that Province, by semi-annual payments. Provided that that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing, and controlling roads and bridges through any of the said lands, subject to any laws which the General Parliament may pass in respect of the same.

67. All engagements that may before the Union be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country shall be assumed by the General Government.

68. The General Government shall secure without delay the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière-du-Loup through New Brunswick to Truro in Nova Scotia.

69. The communications with the North-western Territory and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the Great West with the Seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to

the Federated Provinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

70. The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Conference.

71. That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Federated Provinces.

72. The proceedings of the Conference shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and submitted by each Delegation to its own Government, and the Chairman is authorized to submit a copy to the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Report of Resolutions adopted in Conference.

E. P. TACHE, Chairman.

II.—LONDON RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK, HELD AT THE WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such Union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces.
2. In the Confederation of the British North American provinces the system of government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several provinces and secure efficiency, harmony, and permanency in the working of the Union is a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision being made for the admission into the Confederation on equitable terms of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the North-west Territory, and British Columbia.
3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of the connexion with the mother country, and the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution so far as circumstances will permit.
4. The Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well-understood principles of the British Constitution by the Sovereign personally, or by the representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.
5. The Sovereign shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.
6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Confederation, composed of the Sovereign, a Legislative Council, and a House of Commons.
7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council the Confederation shall be considered as consisting of three divisions:—1st, Upper Canada; 2nd, Lower Canada, and 3rd, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.
8. Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 members, Lower Canada by 24 members,

and the Maritime Provinces by 24 members, of which Nova Scotia shall have twelve and New Brunswick twelve members.

9. The Colony of Prince Edward Island when admitted into the Confederation shall be entitled to a representation of four members in the Legislative Council. But in such case the members allotted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be diminished to 10 each, such diminution to take place in each province as vacancies occur.

10. The Colony of Newfoundland when admitted into the Confederation shall be entitled to a representation in the Legislative Council of four members.

11. The North-west Territory and British Columbia shall be admitted into the Union on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Confederation shall deem equitable and as shall receive the assent of the Sovereign, and in case of the Province of British Columbia as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

12. The members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government from among residents of the Province for which they are severally appointed, and shall hold office during life. If any legislative Councillor shall for two consecutive sessions of Parliament fail to give his attendance in the said Council his seat shall thereby become vacant.

13. The members of the Legislative Council shall be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 30 years, shall each possess in the province for which they are appointed a continuous real property qualification of 4,000 dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities, and shall possess a continuous residence in the province for which they are appointed, except in the case of persons holding positions which require their attendance at the seat of Government pending their tenure of office.

14. If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a legislative councillor, the same shall be determined by the Legislative Council.

15. The members of the Legislative Council for the Confederation shall in the first instance be appointed upon the nomination of the Executive Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and the number allotted to each Province shall be nominated from the Legislative Councils of the different Provinces, due regard being had to the fair representation of both political parties; but in case any member of the Local Council, so nominated, shall decline to accept it, it shall be competent for the Executive Government in any Province to nominate in his place a person who is not a member of the Local Council.

16. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

17. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors, representing Lower Canada, in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four electoral divisions mentioned in Schedule A of Chapter 1, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the division he is appointed to represent.

18. The basis of representation in the House of Commons shall be population, as determined by the official census every ten years, and the number of members, at first, shall be 181, distributed as follows:—

Upper Canada.....	82
Lower Canada.....	65
Nova Scotia.....	19
New Brunswick.....	15

19. Until the first general election after the official census of 1871 has been made up there shall be no change in the number of representatives from the several sections.

20. Immediately after the completion of the census of 1871, and immediately after every decennial census thereafter, the representation from each Province in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of population, such re-adjustment to take effect upon the termination of the then existing Parliament.

21. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned 65 members, and each of the other Provinces shall, at each re-adjustment, receive for the ten years then next succeeding the number of members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the census then last taken by having 65 members.

22. No reduction shall be made in the number of members returned by any Province unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of 5 per centum.

23. In computing at each decennial period the number of members to which each Province is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one-half the number entitling to a member, in which case a member shall be given for each such fractional part.

24. The number of members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament, regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

25. Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the laws which at the date of the proclamation constituting the Union are in force in the Provinces respectively,

relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected, or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers and their powers and duties, and relating to the proceedings at elections and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto and relating to the vacating of seats of members and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

26. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same, and no longer; subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor General.

27. There shall be a session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one session and the first sitting thereof in the next session.

28. The General Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Confederation (saving the sovereignty of England), and especially laws respecting the following subjects:—

- (1) The public debt and property.
- (2) The regulation of trade and commerce.
- (3) The raising of money by all or any mode or system of taxation.
- (4) The borrowing of money on the public credit.
- (5) Postal service.
- (6) Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, and other works connecting any two or more of the Provinces together, or extending beyond the limits of any Province.
- (7) Lines of steam ships between the Confederated Provinces and other countries.
- (8) Telegraphic communication and the incorporation of telegraph companies.
- (9) All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province, be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
- (10) The census and statistics.
- (11) Militia, military and naval service and defence.
- (12) Beacons, buoys, lighthouses, and Sable Island.
- (13) Navigation and shipping.
- (14) Quarantine.
- (15) Sea coast and inland fisheries.

- (16) Ferries between any Province and a foreign country, or between any two Provinces.
- (17) Currency and coinage.
- (18) Banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
- (19) Savings banks.
- (20) Weights and measures.
- (21) Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
- (22) Interest.
- (23) Legal tender.
- (24) Bankruptcy and insolvency.
- (25) Patents of invention and discovery.
- (26) Copyrights.
- (27) Indians, and lands reserved for the Indians.
- (28) Naturalization and aliens.
- (29) Marriage and divorce.
- (30) The criminal law, excepting the constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
- (31) The establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries.
- (32) Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof; and the power of repealing, amending, or altering such laws shall henceforward remain with the General Parliament only.
- (33) The establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Confederation.
- (34) Immigration.
- (35) Agriculture.
- (36) And generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Legislatures.

29. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Confederation, as part of the British Empire, to Foreign countries arising under treaties between Great Britain and such countries.

30. The powers and privileges of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be held to appertain to the House of Commons of the Confederation, and the powers and privileges appertaining to the House of Lords in its legislative capacity shall be held to appertain to the Legislative Council.

31. The General Parliament may from time to time establish additional courts, and the General Government

may appoint judges and officers thereof, when the same shall appear necessary or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the laws of such Parliament.

32. All Courts, judges and officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist, and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be courts, judges, and officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the salaries of the judges of the superior and district and county Courts in each Province, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the consolidation of the laws of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the judges of these Provinces appointed by the General Government shall be selected from their respective bars.

35. The judges of the courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the bar of Lower Canada.

36. The judges of the Court of Admiralty shall be paid by the General Government.

37. The judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removable on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

38. For each of the Provinces there shall be an executive officer styled the Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Confederation, during pleasure; such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years except for cause, such cause to be communicated in writing to the Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterwards, but the appointment of the first Governors shall be provisional and they shall hold office strictly during pleasure.

39. The Governor of each Province shall be paid by the General Government.

40. The Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the Legislature of each such Province shall provide.

41. The Local Legislature shall have power to make laws respecting the following subjects:—

- (1) The altering or amending their constitution from time to time.
- (2) Direct taxation, and in the case of New Brunswick the right of levying timber dues by the mode and to the extent now established by law, provided such timber be not the produce of the other Provinces.
- (3) Borrowing money on the credit of the Province.
- (4) The establishment and tenure of local offices, and the appointment and payment of local officers.

- (5) Agriculture.
- (6) Immigration.
- (7) Education, saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in any Province may have by law as to denominational schools at the time when the Union goes into operation. And in any Province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the Local Legislation may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council of the General Government, from the acts and decisions of the local authorities, which may affect the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of education. And the General Parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.
- (8) The sale and management of public lands, excepting lands belonging to the General Government.
- (9) The establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons.
- (10) The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, and eleemosynary institutions, except marine hospitals.
- (11) Municipal institutions.
- (12) Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local revenue.
- (13) Local works.
- (14) The incorporation of private or local companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.
- (15) Property and civil rights (including the solemnization of marriage), excepting portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.
- (16) Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment, or otherwise, for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.
- (17) The administration of justice, including the constitution, maintenance, and organization of the courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including also the procedure in civil matters.
- (18) And generally all matters of a private or local nature not assigned to the General Parliament.

42. All the powers, privileges, and duties conferred and imposed upon Catholic separate schools and school trustees in Upper Canada, shall be extended to the Protestant and Catholic dissentient schools in Lower Canada.

43. The power of respiting, reprieving, and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences, in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall, except in capital cases, be administered

by the Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

44. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

45. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament, and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal courts, and in the courts of Lower Canada.

46. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Governments shall be liable to taxation.

47. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or House of Assembly as the case may be.

48. The House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution, address, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose not first recommended by message of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, during the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or Bill is passed.

49. Any Bill of the General Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's assent, and any Bill of the Local Legislatures may, in like manner, be reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General.

50. Any Bill passed by the General Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto; and in like manner any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor-General within one year after the passing thereof.

51. The seat of Government of the Confederation shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

52. Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the seat of the Local Governments in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada Quebec; and the seats of the Local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

53. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities for money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as herein-after mentioned, shall belong to the General Government.

54. The following public works and property of each Province shall belong to the General Government, to wit:—

(1) Canals.

- (2) Public harbours.
- (3) Light-houses and piers, and Sable Island.
- (4) Steam-boats, dredges, and public vessels.
- (5) Rivers and lake improvements.
- (6) Railways and railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies.
- (7) Military roads.
- (8) Custom-houses, Post-offices, and all other public buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments.
- (9) Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as Ordnance property.
- (10) Armouries, drill-sheds, military clothing and munitions of war; and lands set apart for general public purposes.

55. All lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the territory in which the same are so situate, subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

56. All sums due from purchasers or lessees of such lands, mines, or minerals at the time of the Union shall also belong to the Local Government.

57. All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of any Province as are assumed by the Local Governments, shall also belong to those Governments respectively.

58. The several Provinces shall retain all other public property therein subject to the right of the General Government to assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or the defence of the country.

59. The General Government shall assume the debts and liabilities of each Province.

60. The debt of Canada, not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively shall not exceed at the time of the Union 62,500,000 dollars. Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding 8,000,000 dollars, and New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding 7,000,000 dollars. But this stipulation is in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by legislative authority, but only to determine the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government.

61. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick should not have contracted debts at the date of Union equal to the amount with which they are respectively entitled to enter the Confederation, they shall receive by half-yearly payment in advance from the General Government the interest

at 5 per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective debts and such stipulated amounts.

62. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid by the General Government to each Province for the support of their Local Governments and Legislatures:—

Upper Canada.....	\$ 80,000
Lower Canada.....	70,000
Nova Scotia.....	60,000
New Brunswick.....	50,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$260,000

And an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made equal to 80 cents per head of the population, as established by the census of 1861; and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by each subsequent decennial census, until the population of each of those Provinces shall amount to 400,000 souls, at which rate it shall thereafter remain. Such aid shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the General Government shall deduct from such subsidy all sums paid as interest on the public debt of any Province in excess of the amount provided under the 60th resolution.

63. The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect an additional allowance of 63,000 dollars per annum shall be made to that Province; but that so long as the liability of that Province remains under 7,000,000 dollars, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the 63,000 dollars.

64. All engagements that may before the Union be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country shall be assumed by the General Government.

65. The construction of the Intercolonial Railway being essential to the consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the assent of the Maritime Provinces thereto, it is agreed that provision be made for its immediate construction by the General Government, and that the Imperial guarantee for £3,000,000 sterling pledged for this work be applied thereto, so soon as the necessary authority has been obtained from the Imperial Parliament.

66. The communication with the North-western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great west with the seaboard, are regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Confederation, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

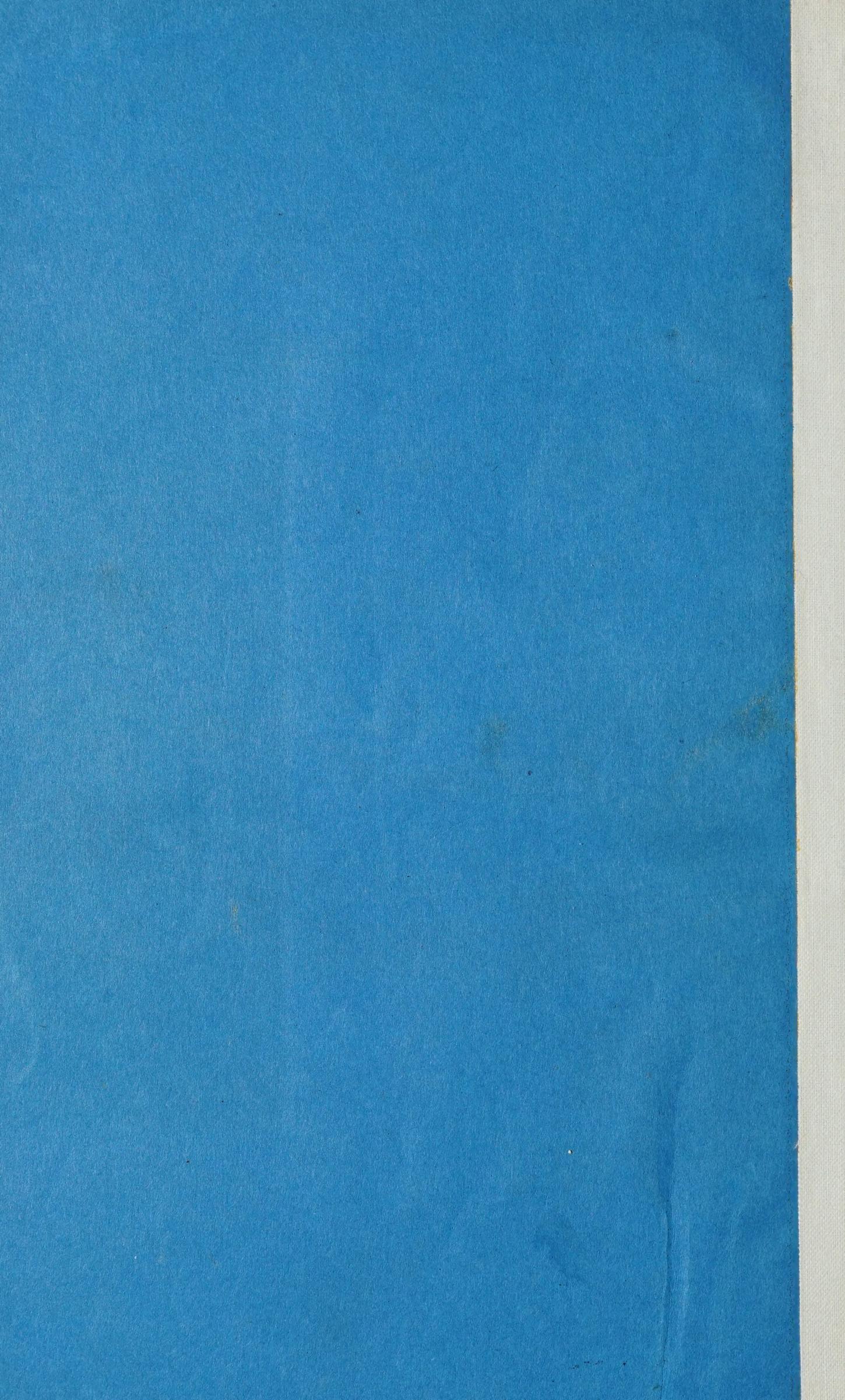
67. The sanction of the Imperial Parliament shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces on the principles adopted by this Conference.

68. That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Confederation.

69. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Conference, be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Chairman;

H. BERNARD,
Secretary.



Not access.

Statutes Gt. Brit. Statutes
British North America Act and amendments
G.B. 1867-1927.

DATE.	NAME OF BORROWER.
Aug 14/42	Bridgell, (Mr.) R. A. M. 1942 51446

For use in
the Library
ONLY

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

